

## Wall Street turns lower again

NEW YORK (AP) — The stock market turned lower in volatile trading Friday in the wake of its worst one-day drubbing in history, a plunge that sent shock waves through markets worldwide and posed a major test for Wall Street. Stocks rebounded from other severe declines this year, but analysts said investors' willingness to bid prices higher this time could be seriously challenged following Thursday's nosedive, in which the Dow Jones industrial average plunged a record 86.81 points to 1,792.89 (See page 7). After falling sharply in early trading on Friday, prices steadied before heading lower again. The Dow industrial average, down as much as 46 points at one time, was off 25.31 to 1,767.58 at 1 p.m. edt (1700 GMT), three hours before the close. Bond prices were mixed to slightly lower.

# Jordan Times

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## Kana'an returns from Istanbul

AMMAN (Petra) — Planning Minister Taher Kana'an returned home from Istanbul on Friday after taking part in meetings of the Organisation of Islamic Conference's (OIC) standing committee for economic and social cooperation. In an arrival statement, Dr. Kana'an said that the committee drafted special provisions for economic and financial cooperation among Islamic states. The provisions will be on the agenda of the forthcoming Islamic summit conference. Dr. Kana'an added that the Istanbul meeting also prepared an agenda for the seventh session of the Islamic banks governor's meeting due to be held in Istanbul in March 1987. Dr. Kana'an said that participants in the OIC talks also discussed a report submitted by the Islamic Development Bank on its long-term financing system. The standing committee, which is chaired by Turkish President Kenan Evren, elected Jordan as rapporteur during the meeting.

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## King leaves London hospital

LONDON (Petra) — His Majesty King Hussein has left a London hospital after undergoing a successful sinus operation last Monday. The King on Friday received congratulatory cables on the success of the operation from the Supreme Soviet Praesidium, emir of Kuwait Sheikh Jaber Al Ahmad Al Sabah and Kuwaiti Crown Prince and Prime Minister Sheikh Sa'ad Al Abdullah Al Sabah. Other Arab and foreign leaders sent congratulatory messages to the King earlier this week.

## Cabinet endorses death sentences

AMMAN (AP) — The Cabinet on Thursday endorsed death sentences passed by a military court on three people from the Israeli-occupied West Bank for selling land to the Israelis, official sources reported. The sources, who spoke on condition of anonymity, said the three living in Jerusalem were tried in absentia and sentenced to be hanged. The men were identified as Khamis Allan Ibrahim Allan, Salah Harbi Ali Abu Dayeh and Mahmoud Mohammad Zatar Kafawteh. But the Cabinet endorsed the acquittal of a fourth defendant, Yousef Ibrahim Nasser Sudah, now living in the United States.

## EC official arrives

AMMAN (Petra) — The European Community (EC) secretary general in charge of development of Third World countries arrived here Friday on a several day visit to Jordan during which he is expected to visit the Hussein Society for the Rehabilitation of the Physically Handicapped. The EC official will also discuss with officials from the society issues pertaining to the society's programmes for the next three years. The EC official's visit to Jordan is part of a tour to the Middle East, South America, Australia and Africa.

## U.S. to lend \$25m to Jordan

AMMAN (J.T.) — The United States has granted Jordan a \$25 million loan to finance a housing project, an official announcement said Thursday. The announcement, carried by the Jordanian News Agency, Petra, said the long-term loan agreement was signed by Finance Minister Hanna Odeh and U.S. Ambassador Paul Becker.

## Zia to continue Gulf peace efforts

BAGHDAD (R) — President Zia Ul Haq of Pakistan will keep up moves by the Organisation of Islamic Conference (OIC) to find a peaceful end to the Iran-Iraq war, his planning and development minister said here Friday. "President Zia will continue his efforts to end the six-year-old war, in his capacity as member of the OIC peace committee, despite a negative response by Iran," the minister, Mahbubul Haq, told Reuters. He said he had conveyed a message on peace efforts from President Zia to Iraqi President Saddam.

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# Mubarak and Peres agree to revive efforts for peace

## Alexandria summit talks end with agreement on preparatory committee for international conference

Combined agency dispatches

ALEXANDRIA — Egypt and Israel on Friday ended the first summit meeting between their leaders in five years with a pledge to revive efforts for Middle East peace and to make 1987 "a year of negotiations for peace."

Egyptian President Hosni Mubarak and Israeli Prime Minister Shimon Peres also agreed on a preparatory committee to prepare for an international conference on the Middle East as the forum for Arab-Israeli peace negotiations.

## Full text of Egypt-Israeli statement

ALEXANDRIA, Egypt (R) — Following is the full text of a statement issued in English at the end of the summit meeting between Egyptian President Hosni Mubarak and Israeli Prime Minister Shimon Peres:

The meetings between President Mubarak and Prime Minister Shimon Peres in Alexandria on the 11th and 12th of September mark a new era in bilateral relations between Egypt and Israel as well as in the search for a just and comprehensive peace in the Middle East.

The signing of the compromise of Tabar arbitration reaffirmed the importance of dialogue and negotiation as a means for settling international disputes, away from the spirit of confrontation and violence. It constitutes a promising model to be followed and built upon. The Egyptian-Israeli peace treaty reflects their desire to proceed jointly and simultaneously towards enforcing the structure of peace between the two peoples and achieving a

comprehensive peace in the region that would bring about a peaceful settlement of the Arab-Israeli conflict including the resolution of Palestinian problem in all its aspects.

President Mubarak and Prime Minister Peres firmly believe that having referred the Tabar issue to arbitration, the two countries should now concentrate their efforts on reviving the comprehensive peace process.

They viewed with great concern the effect of the stalemate on the process. They declare 1987 as a year of negotiations for peace. They call upon all parties concerned to dedicate this year to an intensive effort to achieve the common and noble objective of a just, lasting and comprehensive peace.

President Mubarak and Prime Minister Peres together with other concerned parties will continue their efforts towards a solution of the Palestinian problem in all its aspects and the establishment of a comprehensive peace in the region.

(Continued on page 2)

## Israeli jets bomb Sidon fishing strip

SIDON (Agencies) — Israeli warplanes strafed a fishing strip near Sidon on Friday, apparently mistaking it for a Palestinian guerrilla maritime base, police reported.

They said four Lebanese civilians were wounded and a motorboat belonging to a Lebanese fisherman was set afire in the second Israeli air strike on Sidon's outskirts in three days.

Two low-flying jets swooped in from the Mediterranean to stage the five-minute strafing runs that also set a crane ablaze near the Sinq highway bridge south of Sidon at 4:45 p.m., police said.

They said the target was beach strip used exclusively by Lebanese fishermen and that the Israeli pilots must have suspected it was a guerrilla coastal base.

"Israel's hysteria has reached the level where it cannot any more distinguish between military and civilian targets," said Mustafa Saad, commander of Sidon's Popular Liberation Army militia. He spoke to reporters after inspecting the scene of the attack.

## Pakistani police question Libyan passport-holder

ISLAMABAD (AP) — A man with a Libyan passport being questioned in connection with the hijacking of a Pan Am airliner has said he worked for the Libyan government of foreign assignments, officials said Friday. Federal Investigation Agency (FIA) officials told AP that Salmaan Taraki was arrested after his name came up during the investigation into last Friday's hijacking of Pan Am Flight 73 in Karachi.

"We have a lot of suspicions regarding Taraki," said one FIA official.

FIA Director General Obaidur Rehman told the AP Thursday night that Taraki had a Libyan passport, but appeared to be a Palestinian. The passport appeared to be a forgery, he said. Government officials have said the four hijackers of the Boeing 747 were Palestinians.

Twenty people were killed and more than 100 injured when the four gunmen, dressed as airport security force guards, panicked and opened fire on the passengers and crew after holding the plane

## Daniloff and Zakharov freed to embassy custody

WASHINGTON (AP) — U.S. Secretary of State George P. Shultz said Friday American journalist Nicholas Daniloff and Soviet U.N. employee Gennadiy Zakharov had been released and will remain in the custody of their ambassadors.

Mr. Shultz said Daniloff, seized by the KGB 13 days ago, has been released in Moscow under the understanding that, "if called upon to appear in court, he will do so."

"What has changed is his physical location," Mr. Shultz said of the reporter for U.S. News and World Report. "That's all that's changed."

At the same time, Zakharov, was remanded in New York to the custody of his country's ambassador to the United States, Mr. Shultz said.

But Mr. Shultz said: "These two people — Zakharov and Daniloff — are no way comparable."

"There is no way we are going to trade them off for one another."

Daniloff was arrested Aug. 30 in Moscow and charged with espionage. Zakharov was arrested

## Turkey seeks help to identify two gunmen

ISTANBUL (AP) — Police, stumped in their efforts to identify the two gunmen who killed 21 Jewish worshippers at a synagogue, on Friday presented all the evidence they have gathered and asked the public to help them in their investigation.

Police showed to reporters various items the gunmen allegedly wore or carried at the time of Saturday's attack in the central Neve Shalom synagogue in Istanbul — one dark and one light blue jackets, two pairs of running shoes, imitation Ferrari handbags, two Turkish-made towels used to wrap their weapons and a camera.

"We have failed to find out where these items could have been bought," Istanbul police chief Unal Erkan told a news conference.

He said police "assume" that the two gunmen, in their 20s, were Arabs because they shouted in Arabic when they burst into the synagogue.

Earlier police had announced that they were able to obtain fingerprints from the remains of the gunmen who died in an

# Iranian missile kills 21 in Baghdad; Iraq vows revenge

BAHRAIN (Agencies) — Iran on Friday fired its second surface-to-surface missile into Baghdad in a month, saying it targeted the Iraqi secret police headquarters. The missile missed and fell overnight on sleeping residents in a densely-populated low-income neighbourhood.

The Iraqi military command announced that 21 civilians, including five women and a child, were killed. Eighty-one others were injured and dozens of houses, shops and cars sustained damage, it said, vowing revenge. Iran's official media announced the firing of the missile at 00:47 a.m. Tehran time (2117 GMT Thursday), and claimed it hit the "highly sensitive security centre" in Baghdad.

Iran's official Islamic Republic News Agency said that after the missile attack, Iraqi warplanes bombed residential areas in Kerend and Mian-Mill in the Bakhtaran province on western Iran. Twelve people were killed, scores injured and dozens of houses were destroyed, according to the agency.

Tehran Radio warned that more missiles will be fired at "all military, economic and industrial centres in Iraq" if the Baghdad government continued to allegedly use chemical weapons on the battlefield against Iranian soldiers, and attack economic and residential areas in Iran.

A Reuters correspondent who drove close to Iraq's secret police headquarters on Friday saw no damage there.

It was the second missile attack on the Baghdad area in a month. On Aug. 12, Iran said it had fired a surface-to-surface missile at a refinery south of the capital, but Iraq said it landed in an ineffective area.

Precise locations of missile attacks are not given for security reasons.

An Iraqi spokesman said Iraq would retaliate for Friday's attack, adding: "We reiterate once again that we possess mass destruction capabilities to change any Iranian area into rubble."

Both sides in the six-year-old Gulf war have accused the other of hitting residential areas in recent

weeks, raising fears of reprisal raids like those which killed hundreds of Iraqi and Iranian civilians during last year's "war of the cities."

The Iraqi spokesman said that Iraqi forces have not yet retaliated to Friday's attack and made no reference to the Iranian-reported air raids on Bakhtaran province. "The Iraqi forces who so far have refrained from hitting (Iranian) civilian areas," he said.

"Our patience will not endure for long," he warned. "At the appropriate time the Iraqi armed forces will take all measures that will put an end to the harm befalling our civilian citizens and secure their safety."

Iraq says its southern port of Basra has been shelled almost daily since August. It reported 17 people killed and 42 wounded in one bombardment last Monday.

The head of the Iraqi army's political department, Abdul Jabbar Muhsin, told a news conference on Monday that Iraq did not wish to attack Iranian cities, but had the capacity to do so.

## Arab press criticises Egypt-Israel meeting

BAHRAIN (R) — Arab commentators on Friday criticised the Egyptian-Israeli summit and cast doubt on its outcome, despite optimistic remarks from both sides.

The comments came before publication of the joint closing statement.

The Alexandria meeting, between President Hosni Mubarak and Prime Minister Shimon Peres, will not achieve any result to serve the Middle East peace process, the Saudi Arabian daily Al Yom said.

"Israel is not ready for peace. It only recognises the logic of force," the newspaper said. "Peace to Israel means the Arabs' submission to the sons of Israel," it added.

Another Saudi daily, Al Riyadh said: "Those who expressed optimism when Peres came to power have witnessed more arrogance and transgression."

Under Peres rule Lebanon and Tunisia were hit and Syria threatened with war."

Bahrain's daily Akhbar Al Khaleej said the summit had shattered hopes of Cairo's return to the Arab fold.

"The Arab Nation now faces the new situation of another political and diplomatic victory for the 'enemy,' Akhbar Al Khaleej said."

Beirut's independent daily An Nahar said the summit would not achieve miraculous results, adding: "The success of the United States in resuming the peace offensive is due to the Arabs' failure in winning over Egypt."

The semi-official Al Thawra said the meeting "clearly exposed the dangerous role being carried out by the Egyptian regime to implement... imperialist-Zionist designs in the region."

Libya, accused Mr. Mubarak of treason and involvement in a "conspiracy against the sons of the Arab Nation..." in a commentary on Tripoli radio.

Palestinians in the occupied territories were divided over the summit said they were sceptical it would bring immediate results.

"Egypt and Israel do not have any intention of solving the Palestinian problem and giving the Palestinians their legitimate rights," said the Reverend Odeh Rantisi, deposed deputy mayor of the West Bank town of Ramallah.

Berleham Mayor Elias Freij expressed the opposite view, saying he had full confidence the Egyptian president was genuinely concerned about the plight of the Palestinians.

"The meeting is very important... I hope the Israelis will present positive approaches or suggestions to solve the Palestinian problem and to reach peace on the basis of achieving minimum Palestinian rights," he said.

## Hamzeh explains increase in number of Jordanian doctors

ACAPULCO (Petra) — Health Minister Zaid Hamzeh has said that the steady increase in the number of physicians in Jordan was the natural result of the increasing number of graduates from medical schools and faculties of medicine all over the world.

"Almost 90 per cent of the doctors in Jordan are graduates from universities throughout the world and they receive a year of training in Jordanian hospitals in preparation for a general examination at the country level," Mr. Hamzeh said.

Addressing a meeting of the Council of International Organisations of Medical Sciences (CIOIMS), Mr. Hamzeh said that Jordan was working on a plan for implementing a comprehensive health insurance scheme with an overall objective of offering all citizens medical services at reasonable costs. To achieve this, Dr. Hamzeh said, new health centres and hospitals would be established and private hospitals would be used. This, he added, would result in recruiting more

doctors and medical cadres and would enable all citizens to have access to health services.

Speaking about Jordan's plans for overcoming a shortage in the number of nurses, Dr. Hamzeh said: "Growing numbers of girls are applying for admission to nursing schools, but such schools are unable to cope with the increasing numbers of applicants."

"There is a shortage in the number of nursing instructors and that is why Jordan has decided to cooperate with international institutions to establish a high school for training nurses to teach nursing," he added.

The Acapulco meeting stressed the necessity for achieving coordination among the concerned authorities in charge of planning, teaching, recruitment and provision of services in various countries and recommended that Jordan's step by establishing the Higher Medical Council be followed elsewhere.

## 40 wounded in Paris cafeteria bomb explosion

PARIS (AP) — A bomb exploded at lunchtime on Friday in a crowded department store cafeteria, and the fire department said at least 40 people were injured, two of them seriously.

It was the second bomb attack in France this week.

There was no immediate claim of responsibility for the blast at the Casino department store in La Defense, commercial complex on the western edge of Paris. Witnesses gave police a description of a man in his 20s seen fleeing the scene shortly after the explosion, said Interior Minister Charles Pasqua.

About 1,000 shoppers were evacuated from the store.

A fire department official said the explosion was reported at

12:29 p.m. At the time, the cafeteria was crowded with lunchtime shoppers, he said. All of the injured were evacuated within 90 minutes, the official said.

The cafeteria director said the bomb was placed inside the second-floor cafeteria or just outside it. He said the cafeteria serves about 1,200 meals at midday.

Reporters at the scene said all of the windows in the cafeteria were blown out and the square in front of the building was littered with glass shards and debris.

Later on Friday, an anonymous caller to a news agency in Beirut claimed responsibility for the cafeteria bomb blast on behalf of "the supporters of Right and Freedom."

## U.S. House of Representatives approve sanctions on S. Africa

WASHINGTON (R) — The House of Representatives on Friday gave final congressional approval to a bill imposing sanctions against South Africa which President Ronald Reagan is likely to veto.

The house accepted a Senate sanctions package, less stringent than its own version but still containing sweeping provisions, in a bid to ensure the measures will be written into law this month despite the veto threat.

The White House said shortly before the vote that President Reagan remained staunchly opposed to the bill and would probably exercise his veto power.

White House spokesman Larry Speakes said the house move would set back the goal of promoting change in South Africa.

president's veto is sustained," Speakes said.

Mr. Reagan's Republicans command a majority in the Senate but the Democrats control the house. A two-thirds majority is needed in both houses to override a presidential veto.

House foes of apartheid had wanted to proceed with a so-called conference committee to try to stiffen the Senate measure.

As now written the Senate bill would ban new investment in South Africa, bar imports of coal, steel, uranium and textiles and prohibit South African commercial aircraft from landing in the United States.

A major difference between the Senate and house versions is that the house bill would, over time, force American firms to withdraw entirely from South Africa.

Mr. Reagan has said he opposes the Senate bill as well as the house bill.



# Gunmen kidnap another American in west Beirut

BEIRUT (Agencies) — Gunmen kidnapped a 55-year-old U.S. official of the American University Hospital (AUH) in west Beirut Friday, as the Lebanese cabinet met again to discuss ways of ending the 11-year-old civil war.

The seizure of AUH deputy comptroller Joseph James Cicippio, of Valley Forge, Pennsylvania, came four days after U.S. school director Frank Reed, 54, was snatched, also in the minority Muslim sector.

Both Americans were Muslim converts and both were seized on days when Christian and Muslim cabinet ministers were preparing to discuss peace proposals.

Cicippio was clubbed with pistols and bundled into a car as he left the university campus building where he lives at about 6.45 a.m. (0345 GMT).

Two hours later, Christian and Muslim ministers met in a third round of peace talks.

Relatives said Cicippio, a naturalized American of Italian descent, had converted to Islam and was married to a Lebanese woman who works at the U.S. embassy in Christian east Beirut.

"He comes from Pennsylvania and is a friendly, amiable fellow," said one colleague. "We are going to celebrate his 56th birthday tomorrow."

The AUH, affiliated to the prestigious American University of Beirut, trains medical students and its emergency services have handled hundreds of casualties in the sectarian conflict.

The latest seizure brings to six the number of Americans missing in Lebanon. Fourteen other foreigners are believed held by opposition militants or other groups.

Meanwhile, witnesses said 10 ministers gathered behind high sandbag walls at the city's "green line" divide to discuss two drafts of a charter designed to resolve sectarian disputes.

The cabinet first met 10 days ago and agreed a general truce between warring militias. On Sept. 9, they decided to shut down illegal ports run by rival armed groups.

Syria, which deployed commandos in west Beirut last July 4 in a bid to curb militia lawlessness there, has pledged

negotiate with what it calls terrorists and the State Department renewed a call for the hostages' immediate release following Reed's abduction.

France has said it is not prepared to pay an unlimited price for the freedom of its seven hostages held in Lebanon.

In South Lebanon, security sources said the situation was tense after clashes Thursday between the Israeli-backed "South Lebanon Army" (SLA) militia and Lebanese guerrillas.

They said three guerrillas and two SLA fighters were killed and five Lebanese soldiers of the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon (UNIFIL) were injured.

Israeli security sources said Katyusha rockets were fired Thursday night from Lebanon towards northern Galilee. A young Lebanese girl was hurt.

Reed smuggled to Bekaa

Meanwhile a Beirut radio said Friday Hezbollah has smuggled Reed to the ancient city of Baalbek in east Lebanon's Syrian-controlled Bekaa Valley, a Beirut radio said Friday.

The Voice of Lebanon station of President Amin Gemayel's Falange Party said Hezbollah gunmen used a white pickup van to smuggle Reed on Wednesday to Baalbek's Sheikh Abdullah Barracks.

That barracks is used as headquarters for an estimated 1,500 Iranian Revolutionary Guards based in the Bekaa. They maintain close cooperation with Hezbollah, or Party of God.

Police said they could not confirm or deny the report. Voice of Lebanon's report said Hezbollah gunmen who allegedly kidnapped Reed used three cars in carrying out the abduction in west Beirut's Bir Hassan district.

No Hezbollah spokesmen were available for comment. Voice of Lebanon speaks for the Falange Party as well as the Lebanese Forces.

In the same report, Voice of Lebanon said the Abu Nidal Palestinian group had set up a new camp near the town of Anjar in the Bekaa to train Libyan-paid volunteers in sabotage operations.

## Chirac arrives in Algeria today

ALGIERS (R) — French Prime Minister Jacques Chirac makes his third official African trip since taking office six months ago when he visits Algeria Saturday.

President Chadli Benjedid and Prime Minister Abdul Hamid Brahimi are expected to discuss with Mr. Chirac topics including the 10-year-old Western Sahara war and tension between the U.S. and Libya, which borders Algeria, diplomatic sources said.

Mr. Chirac, who has already visited Ivory Coast and Tunisia, was also expected to discuss the Middle East, as well as bilateral issues such as immigration laws affecting France's 800,000-strong Algerian community, the sources added.

Mr. Chirac caused controversy with remarks attributed to him last month in which he appeared to alter France's policy by saying he did not support an independent Palestinian state.

The Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) has, however, since made clear it considers the incident closed and that it is reassured France's position is unchanged.

Mr. Chirac, who will be accompanied on his one-day visit by Foreign Minister Jean-Bernard Raimond, said in an interview Thursday with the Algerian weekly Algerie Actualites that the PLO should be included in any talks to settle the Arab-Israeli conflict.

"Despite all the current difficulties, what counts most is the use of dialogue between the parties interested in a peaceful solution to the conflict, including the representatives of the Palestinian people, and therefore the PLO," he said.

Mr. Chirac's visit was to have taken place in July, the diplomatic sources said, but was delayed because Mr. Benjedid went to Belgium for a slipped disc operation.

In the interval, Mr. Chirac took a holiday in Morocco during which he had an informal meeting with King Hassan. An official visit to Morocco by Mr. Chirac is also planned, French embassy sources say.

France has been at pains to try to maintain an even-handed policy between Algeria and Morocco, at loggerheads over the Western Sahara, where Algerian-supported Polisario guerrillas are fighting for the territory's independence from Morocco.

Mr. Chirac's talks are expected to include the emotional issue of "tug-of-war" cases of French mothers divorced from Algerian husbands claiming visiting rights or custody of their children in Algeria, the diplomatic sources said.

Five French mothers staged a sit-in in the French embassy here for five months last year to publicise their cause.

## Besieged Sudanese 'are starving to death'

NAIROBI (R) — Many people have died of starvation in the besieged southern Sudan town of Wau, according to an anguished message from a churchman there.

Hospitals cannot save them because they have no food either and the price of grain in the town has risen to 40 times normal, Archdeacon Henry Cuir Riak told the U.S.-based Christian charity World Vision in Khartoum by radio.

"People are starving to death ...," he said. "Sugar is 80 pounds (\$20) per kilo, durra (sorghum), if you can find it, is now 1,500 pounds (\$375). It is life or death now."

The text of the message was relayed by World Vision to Reuters in Nairobi.

The normal price of sorghum, the Sudanese staple, is about 35 pounds (\$8.75) a 90-kilogramme sack.

The rebel Sudan People's Liberation Army (SPLA), which is fighting government troops in the south, has sealed off Wau from the rest of the world, preventing relief food from reaching the estimated 120,000 people in the town.

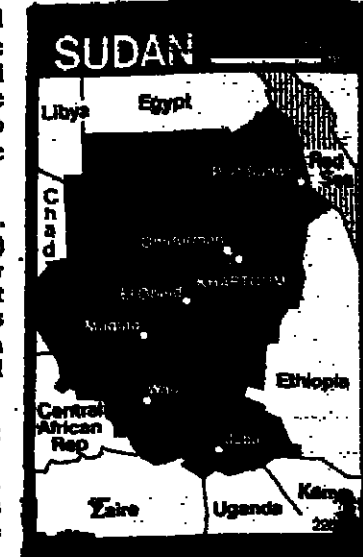
The last food to reach Wau was a 40-tonne consignment flown in from Entebbe in Uganda in mid-August. The airlift ended when the SPLA shot down a civilian airliner on Aug. 16.

Riak, of the Episcopal Church, said the people of Wau were relying on God's grace to save them from starvation.

The archdeacon said he could not say how many people were dying in Wau, but many displaced people in camps on the edge of the town had collapsed, were taken to hospitals and died there because they too had no food.

World Vision said the U.N. World Food Programme (WFP) and the European Community were planning to set up what it called front-line feeding centres on the fringes of contested areas in the hope that the hungry could find their way there.

Relief agencies estimate that some two million people are in danger of starvation in south Sudan because of the disruptions to trade caused by the three-year-old war.



## Mubarak and Peres agree to revive peace efforts

(Continued from page 1)

permanent members of the United Nations Security Council — the U.S., the Soviet Union, Britain, China and France.

Mr. Peres has insisted publicly that participants in a Middle East conference should have diplomatic relations with each other, thus excluding the Soviet Union, which has no ties with Israel.

However, Egyptian sources quoted by Reuters said on Friday they understood Israel was prepared to attend a conference with the Soviet Union without Moscow establishing relations.

The joint statement issued shortly before Mr. Peres left Egypt said Mr. Mubarak and the Israeli premier "declare 1987 as a year of negotiations for peace. They call upon all parties concerned to dedicate this year to an intensive effort to achieve the common and noble objective of a just, lasting and comprehensive peace."

Officials said the question of Palestinian representation was the main issue on which the two leaders failed to reach agreement during the two-day summit.

Both men said they had been hampered by shortage of time. Mr. Mubarak told reporters: "In 24 hours, we cannot achieve a solution to the problem."

Mr. Peres said: "The only common enemy we have discovered is more time." In the statement, they echoed language from the 1978 U.S.-brokered Camp David accords, which led to the 1979 treaty and made Egypt the only Arab country to have diplomatic relations with Israel.

The two leaders, with other concerned parties, "will continue their efforts towards a solution of the Palestinian problem in all its aspects ...," it said.

Mr. Peres said Mr. Mubarak had made clear that Egypt's relations with Jordan were good "and there is an understanding that we will coordinate with King Hussein a joint position."

An aide to Mr. Peres said a sticking point was Egypt's request for endorsement or mention of the Feb. 11, 1985 accord between Jordan and the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) on a joint approach to peace talks. The accord has been on ice this

year and Mr. Mubarak has tried to reconcile differences between the Jordanian and PLO leaderships.

PLO chairman Yasser Arafat has refused to accept United Nations resolutions implicitly recognising Israel's right to exist unless the Jewish state also acknowledges a Palestinian right to self-determination.

Egyptian sources told Reuters Mr. Mubarak sent the PLO chairman a letter this week voicing concern at a statement by three Palestinian groups, including the Fateh organisation, freezing the accord.

Avraham Tamir, head of Mr. Peres' office, told Reuters Israel could not endorse self-determination but wanted to find a substitute formula.

The Alexandria summit was the first between Egypt and Israel since President Anwar Sadat — later assassinated — and then Prime Minister Menachem Begin met in 1981.

Mr. Mubarak had refused to hold a summit or to send an Egyptian ambassador to Israel before agreement on machinery to settle a border dispute over the Israeli-held beach enclave of Tabá in Sinai.

Egypt withdrew its ambassador in 1982 in protest against the Israeli invasion of Lebanon and massacres of Palestinian refugees in Beirut camps.

Negotiators, aided by U.S. officials, reached an accord for arbitration of the Tabá dispute on Wednesday night.

Egypt announced after the summit that Mohammad Bassiouni, charge d'affaires in Tel Aviv, had been appointed ambassador.

The summit came barely five weeks before a scheduled transfer of the Israeli premiership from Mr. Peres to his right-wing Likud bloc coalition partner, Yitzhak Shamir.

Fears have been voiced in Egypt that relations with the Israelis could revert to what Mr. Peres had dubbed the "cold peace" of recent years.

A Likud parliamentarian accompanying Mr. Peres, Dan Meridor, said: "There is nothing in the joint statement that the Likud cannot live with."

He said he believed Mr. Shamir's government "will continue to try and give it content with the Egyptians and maybe

with the Jordanians if they are prepared to join."

Upon his return to Israel, Mr. Peres said he expected some opposition within his coalition government over his agreement with President Mubarak on the question of preparing for the international conference.

Mr. Peres, speaking at an airport news conference, also said he and Mr. Mubarak agreed that "the best way to solve the Palestinian problem is within the framework of a Jordanian-Palestinian agreement."

Mr. Peres did not spell out what kind of agreement was needed, but he apparently was referring to the need by Jordan and unnamed Palestinians to decide who will sit in a joint delegation to a peace conference.

He repeated Israel's refusal to negotiate with the PLO, and said Mr. Mubarak also had expressed "doubts" about the PLO.

Mr. Peres faced a barrage of questions about whether he expected objections to the proposal for an international conference by Likud bloc.

"Certainly, in the Likud there may be different opinions, and if there are we will argue about it," Mr. Peres said.

But he added: "I do not represent a party, I represent the government, and the government consented to an international conference in 1973. The policy has never changed. The mandate is there."

He said the primary problem in his meeting with Mr. Mubarak was "a shortage of time." But he said the summit was productive and the two leaders were often of the same mind.

"It was a refreshing experience to meet a president in such a positive mood," he said.

Neither Mr. Mubarak nor Mr. Peres has mentioned specifics of the international conference, but Mr. Peres said in interviews during the summit that the committee would discuss its composition and procedure.

"If we had had more time, we would have made more progress," said Mr. Peres, standing beside Mr. Mubarak inside a mammoth hall of the ornate 19th-century Ras Al Teen palace, site of the summit. "We have reached much more understanding on a very complicated issue."

Mr. Peres later left the palace for his flight home, after giving Mr. Mubarak a gift of a Koran bound with mother-of-pearl covers crafted by an artisan in Bethlehem on the Israeli-occupied West Bank.

Friday's final one-hour private session between Mr. Mubarak and Mr. Peres had been delayed for two hours, according to a senior Israeli official to give the delegations time to bridge the gap between their positions on the Palestinian issue.

The effort appeared to have failed. The statement referred only to the need for "resolution of the Palestinian question in all its aspects" and "solution of the Palestinian problem in all its aspects."

Earlier it was reported that the summit talks were focusing on a plan to give Palestinians on the West Bank autonomy by moving it into a confederation with Jordan. NBC news quoted Israeli sources as saying Thursday night that the summit talks might lead to Egypt and Jordan agreeing on a peace proposal for the confederation.

The PLO opposes such a plan but the U.S. television network quoted the Israeli sources as saying Egypt and Jordan might present the new proposal to the PLO on a take it or leave it basis.

Mr. Peres told the network in a brief interview: "I do believe that the support for the PLO has encountered over the last few days some real problems."

Mr. Peres said in an interview with Israel Radio broadcast Friday that the question of who could represent the Palestinians in negotiations with Israel was a key issue in his summit.

"There is a feeling the PLO disappointed us with its latest positions. But the issue of Palestinian representation still constitutes a problem — who will represent the Palestinians instead?" Mr. Peres said.

Mr. Peres described the atmosphere of the talks as "very positive, without the pressure of time, without an attempt to pass over the problems. I found out that the distance between us is very short, if it exists at all."

Mr. Mubarak said Thursday the talks "concentrated heavily on the Palestinian issue, which is vital and important for the peace process."

## Rabin, Weinberger discuss arms aid

WASHINGTON (R) — Israeli Defence Minister Yitzhak Rabin held talks on arms aid with Defence Secretary Caspar Weinberger and said U.S.-Israeli military cooperation had never been better.

Pentagon spokesman Bob Sims told reporters Rabin and Weinberger discussed international guerrilla violence, including a review of the recent hijacking of a Pan American Jumbo jet in Pakistan and the attack on Jews worshipping at a synagogue in Turkey, during their talks on Thursday.

In remarks to the conservative Heritage Foundation after the meeting, Rabin praised the

United States for last April's bombing raid on Libya, described by the United States as "a blow against terrorism," but he said the deterrent impact of the raid appeared to be fading.

Asked if American conservatives were better friends to Israel than U.S. liberals, Rabin said under the conservative Reagan administration "strategic cooperation has reached its peak since the creation of the state of Israel."

But he added that liberal Democratic President Jimmy Carter had helped improve ties between Israel and Egypt.

Rabin and Weinberger met on the same day that Egyptian

President Hosni Mubarak and Israeli Prime Minister Shimon Peres held a summit meeting in Egypt.

"We are encouraged by the meeting in Alexandria," one Pentagon official told Reuters. "We hope it will improve cooperation between them in a number of areas."

Sims said that the controversial development programme for the Israeli Lavi fighter airplane was briefly discussed by Weinberger and Rabin Friday.

The Lavi fighter project, which Washington is helping finance, has become a problem between the two countries.

## TV & RADIO

JORDAN TELEVISION  
Tel: 773111-19

PROGRAMME ONE  
17:00 ..... Koran  
17:30 ..... Cartoons  
17:45 ..... Scientific programme for children

18:05 ..... Kids of Degassi Street  
19:00 ..... Local Agricultural programme  
19:25 ..... Programme review  
19:45 ..... News programme on Iraq  
20:00 ..... News in Arabic  
20:15 ..... Arabic series  
21:00 ..... Faces and Events  
21:25 ..... Tomorrow's programme  
22:10 ..... Arabic film  
23:00 ..... Arabic News Summary  
23:10 ..... Film continued  
24:00 ..... Signing off

PROGRAMME TWO  
17:30 ..... Apostrophes  
18:30 ..... La Vallée des peupliers  
19:00 ..... News in French  
19:15 ..... Adjoint tout en France  
19:30 ..... News in Hebrew  
19:45 ..... Science World  
20:00 ..... News in Arabic  
20:30 ..... Check It Out  
21:10 ..... The Lancaster Miller Affair  
22:00 ..... News in English  
22:20 ..... Jordan Weekly  
22:30 ..... Feature film: The Capture of Grizzly Adams — Dan Haggerty, Kim Darby, Chuck Connors

RADIO JORDAN  
855 KHz. AM & 99 MHz. FM  
Tel: 774111-19

07:00 ..... Light Music  
07:30 ..... News Desk  
08:00 ..... Morning Show  
10:00 ..... News Summary  
10:05 ..... Morning Show Continued  
11:00 ..... Oriental Foods  
11:15 ..... Your Health  
11:30 ..... Men from the Ministry  
12:00 ..... News Summary  
12:05 ..... Pop Session  
12:30 ..... News Summary  
13:05 ..... Pop Session cont.  
14:00 ..... News Bulletin  
14:15 ..... Jordan Weekly  
15:00 ..... Concert Hour  
16:00 ..... News Summary  
16:05 ..... Instrumental/Old Favorites  
17:00 ..... Special Feature  
17:30 ..... Music  
18:00 ..... News Summary  
18:05 ..... Top Twenty  
18:40 ..... News Desk  
19:30 ..... Date with a Star  
20:00 ..... Songs from Movies

BBC WORLD SERVICE  
639, 720, 1323 KHz

07:00 Newsdesk 07:30 Here's the Hump  
07:45 Reflections 7:50 News Summary  
08:00 World News 08:05 24 Hours  
08:10 News Summary 08:30 About Britain  
08:45 The World Today 09:00  
09:30 News Summary  
09:30 World News 10:00 World News  
10:05 24 Hours: News Summary  
10:30 From the Weekends 10:45 Network  
UK 11:00 World News 11:05  
11:10 Reflections 11:15 Tenor and Baritone  
12:00 World News 12:05 British Press  
12:15 The World Today 12:30  
12:45 Financial News; Look Ahead 12:45  
13:00 About Britain 13:05 News Summary  
13:10 Here's the Hump 13:15 Letter from  
America 13:20 People and Politics 13:45  
13:50 Letter from America 14:00 World News  
14:05 News About Britain 14:15 English  
14:30 World News 14:35 World News  
14:40 Newsdesk 14:45 World News  
14:50 Sports Round-up 15:00 World News  
15:05 24 Hours News Summary 15:30  
15:40 World News 15:45 Saturday Special  
15:50 World News Summary 16:00  
16:05 World News Summary 16:30  
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23:50 World News Summary 24:00

VOICE OF AMERICA  
1200 MW, 7200, 9365, 11740 11925  
and 13210 KHz

07:00 News, Informal Presentation of  
Popular Music with Feature Reports,  
Interviews, Answers to Listeners'  
Questions, Science Reports, Sports  
News at 30 minute past the hour.  
Focus, Sunday Morning 9:10, Close Up,  
Saturday morning at 9:10, 10:00 News  
10:10 This Week 10:30 Press  
Conference USA 10:40 News 10:50  
American Viewpoints 10:55 Special  
English News and Features 20:00 News  
20:10 Weekend 20:30 Magazine Show  
21:00 News 21:10 Close-up 21:30  
Special English News & Features 22:30  
News 22:35 American Viewpoints 22:50  
Press Conference USA 23:00 News and  
Editorial 23:15 Music USA Jazz 24:00  
News 08:30 Weekend

## WHAT'S GOING ON

TODAY'S EVENTS

EXHIBITIONS  
\* An exhibition of paintings of Amman, Tunisia and Jerusalem by Frank Hoffman Day at the Architectural Gallery at Riyadh Centre.

\* An exhibition entitled "La mode, les modes, la rue" at the French Cultural Centre (until Sept. 20).

CINEMA  
\* "Les portes de la conscience" at 7:30 p.m. at the French Cultural Centre.

CULTURAL CENTRES  
Royal Cultural Centre - Tel. 6610267  
American Centre - 644371  
American Centre Library - 641520  
British Council - 6361478  
French Cultural Centre - 637009  
Goethe Institute - 641993  
Soviet Cultural Centre - 644203  
Spanish Cultural Centre - 624049  
Tactical Cultural Centre - 639777  
Hayat Arts Centre - 665195  
Hussein Youth City - 667816  
Y.W.C.A. - 641793  
Y.W.M.C.A. - 664251  
Amman Municipal Library - 637111  
University of Jordan Library - 843555

MUSEUMS  
Folklore Museum: Jewelry and costumes over 100 years old. Also models from Madaba and Jerash (4th to 16th centuries). The Roman Theatre, Amman. Opening hours: 9:00 a.m. - 5 p.m. Year-round. Tel. 651760.  
Jordan Archaeological Museum: Has an excellent collection of the antiquities of Jordan. Jabel Al Qal'a (Cliffed Hill). Opening hours: 9:00 a.m. - 5:00 p.m. (Fridays and official holidays 10:00 a.m. - 4:00 p.m.). Closed Tuesdays.  
Jordan National Gallery: Contains a collection of paintings, ceramics, and sculptures by contemporary Islamic artists from most of the Muslim countries and a collection of paintings by 19th Century orientalist artists. Manazeh, Jabel Luweibeh. Opening hours: 10:00 a.m. - 1:30 p.m. and 3:00 p.m. - 6:00 p.m. Closed Tuesdays. Tel. 630128.  
Military Memorial (Military Museum): Collection of military memorabilia.

SPORTS  
Starting from the Arab Revolt of 1916, Sports City, Amman. Opening hours 9 a.m. - 4 p.m. Closed Saturdays. Tel. 664240.  
Popular Life of Jordan Museum: 100 to 150 year old items such as costumes, weapons, musical instruments, etc. Opening hours: 9:00 a.m. - 5:00 p.m. Closed Tuesdays. Tel. 637169.

SERVICE CLUBS  
Lions Amman Club. Meetings every first and third Wednesday at the Hotel Amman, 1:30 p.m.  
Lions Philadelphia Club. Meetings every second and fourth Wednesday at the Amman Hotel, 7:30 p.m.  
Philadelphia Rotary Club. Meetings every Wednesday at the Holiday Inn, 1:30 p.m.  
Rotary Club. Meetings every Tuesday at the International Hotel, 2:00 p.m.  
Royal Automobile Club. Jabel Amman, Eighth Circle. Tel. 815261, 815410.

CHURCHES  
St. Joseph Church (Roman Catholic). Jabel Amman. Tel. 624590.  
Church of the Annunciation (Roman Catholic). Jabel Luweibeh. Tel. 637440.  
De la Salle Church (Roman Catholic). Jabel Amman. Tel. 661757.  
Church of the Annunciation (Greek Orthodox). Abadi, Tel. 623541.  
Anglican Church (Church of the Redeemer). Jabel Amman. Tel. 678906.  
Armenian Catholic Church Ashrafieh. Tel. 771331.  
Armenian Orthodox Church Ashrafieh. Tel. 775265.  
St. Ephraim Church (Syrian Orthodox). Ashrafieh. Tel. 771751.  
Amman International Church (Inter-denominational): meets at Southern Baptist School in Stroussani, Tel. 606974.  
Evangelical Lutheran Church, Jabel Amman, 6th Circle. (Rev. N. Sair). Tel. 811295.  
Bible House Congregation (International, Inter-denominational): meets in the Church of the Redeemer, Jabel Amman, Tel. 606974.

PRAYER TIMES  
6:45 ..... Fajr  
6:55 ..... (Sunrise) Dhuha  
12:35 ..... Dhur  
16:05 ..... Asr  
18:44 ..... Maghrib  
20:10 ..... Isha

## FOR THE TRAVELLER

QUEEN ALIA INTERNATIONAL AIRPORT

This information is supplied by Alia International department at the Queen Alia International Airport, tel. (08) 33200-5, where it should always be verified.

ARRIVALS  
06:50 ..... Sana'a (RU)  
06:55 ..... Beirut (RU)  
07:15 ..... London, Damascus (BA)  
09:15 ..... Amman (RU)  
10:30 ..... Kuwait (RU)  
11:00 ..... Karachi, Dubai (RU)  
10:45 ..... Cairo (RU)  
10:50 ..... Doha (RU)  
10:55 ..... Abu Dhabi, Bahrain (RU)  
10:55 ..... Dhahran (RU)  
11:00 ..... Riyadh (RU)  
11:15 ..... Singapore, Kuala Lumpur (RU)  
13:00 ..... Baghdad (IA)  
13:00 ..... Bahrain (RU)  
14:05 ..... Cairo (MS)  
14:35 ..... Kuwait (KU)  
18:30 ..... New York, Vienna (BA)  
18:30 ..... Paris, Damascus (AF)  
18:45 ..... Moscow (RU)  
18:45 ..... Copenhagen, Frankfurt (RU)  
19:25 ..... Beirut (MEA)  
19:30 ..... Cairo (RU)  
19:30 ..... Amsterdam, Damascus (KLM)  
19:45 ..... Riyadh (RU)  
19:55 ..... Rome (RU) (adl. flight)  
20:10 ..... Beirut (RU)  
20:10 ..... Rome, Damascus (AZ)  
08:15 ..... Frankfurt, Damascus (LH)  
01:30 ..... Baghdad (RU)

DEPARTURES  
06:25 ..... Belgrade (JU)  
06:50 ..... Frankfurt (LH)  
07:00 ..... Amman (RU)  
07:00 ..... Damascus, Athens (OA)  
09:00 ..... Moscow (RU)  
09:10 ..... Amman, London (BA)  
09:10 ..... Vienna, New York (RU)  
12:45 ..... Geneva, Madrid (RU)  
13:00 ..... Vienna, New York (RU)  
13:00 ..... London (RU)  
13:00 ..... Paris (RU)  
13:15 ..... Frankfurt, Brussels (RU)  
13:45 ..... Rome (RU)  
14:00 ..... Istanbul (RU)  
14:00 ..... Baghdad (IA)  
14:30 ..... Cairo (MS)  
1



## Fayez receives message from parliamentary commission

AMMAN (Petra) — Speaker of the Lower House of Parliament Akf Al Fayez has received a message from the secretary general of a parliamentary commission for promoting Euro-Arab cooperation on the outcome of a visit by commission to Britain in the middle of last month.

The Jordan News Agency, Petra, quoted the message as saying talks between British officials and members of the commission were positive and that Britain, in its capacity as current president of the European Community, would extend support for the United Nations Relief and Works Agency (UNRWA) and promote efforts for establishing a Euro-Arab

university. The message also voiced the European Community's concern over finding solutions to problems related to desert regions in the Arab World, Petra said.

But the agency quoted the message as saying that British officials felt that nothing could be done to resolve the Middle East question at present and that the European Community could not undertake a new initiative before the coming United States elections.

The message quoted the commission members as expressing their dissatisfaction with the British response and the excuses presented to the commission during the visit, Petra said.

## Talhouni to address joint Euro-Arab session today

VIENNA (Petra) — Mr. Bahjat Talhouni, member of the Upper House of Parliament who is taking part in the Euro-Arab dialogue in Vienna, will today address a joint session comprising members of the Arab and European parliaments.

Mr. Talhouni chaired a meeting of the Arab parliamentary delegation to the dialogue session on Thursday evening. The Arab delegations met to review items on the agenda and during the meeting Mr. Talhouni outlined the general conditions in the Middle East area, particularly those related to subjects on Saturday's agenda. Subjects to be discussed today

include the prospects of peace in the Middle East and the convening of an international conference to end the Arab-Israeli conflict, as well as the situation in Lebanon and the Iraq-Iran war.

In his speech to the Arab parliamentarians, Mr. Talhouni said that the resolutions of the 1982 Arab summit in Foz de Iguaçu constitute the basis for a just settlement to the Middle East issue.

Mr. Talhouni is accompanied by two Jordanian parliamentarians, Mousa Abul Ragheb and Zaid Zureikat.

## Lecturers conclude discussions on physics at universities

IRBID (Petra) — A three-day symposium on teaching physics in Arab universities concluded on Thursday with a call for the establishment of a pan-Arab centre which would conduct research work in physics and issue a specialised periodical containing research work in physics-related affairs at Arab universities.

These recommendations were contained in a final statement issued at the symposium's closing session here and directed to the Amman-based Association of Arab Universities (AAU) which organised the meeting in Jordan.

The symposium also recommended that students should acquire between 70 and 80

credit hours in physics before being awarded B.Sc. degree and that students of physics should be able to carry out practical training in their fields of specialisation in cooperation with private and public organisations, companies and factories. It also recommended holding symposiums on the teaching of physics in Arab universities once every three years, and underlined the importance of coordination and cooperation among physics departments in various Arab universities and ministries of education, particularly with regard to textbooks, training courses, exchanging visits, by teaching staff at both the school and university level.

## Indian college team winds up visit to Jordan

By a Jordan Times Staff Reporter

AMMAN — A 13-member team from the Indian National Defence College (NDC) ended a six-day visit to Jordan on Friday expressing deep satisfaction over the outcome of the visit which was part of an international familiarisation programme included in NDC officer training courses.

Mr. A.K. Budhiraja, head of the delegation and a senior member of the NDC teaching staff, said the highlight of the team's visit to Jordan was an audience with His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan, the Regent. "We found in His Royal Highness a genius and an intellectual of the highest calibre who could, in a short meeting, brief us on the Arab-Israeli conflict, Jordan's stand towards the Palestinian problem and the Kingdom's position on various international issues in a very broad perspective," Mr. Budhiraja told the Jordan Times. "The Crown Prince's deep understanding of various global issues and strong viewpoints on critical problems that face the world in general surpassed all our expectations," he added.

On his general assessment of Jordan as a country and the Kingdom's socio-political environment, Mr. Budhiraja said he was "highly impressed with the quality of the organisational structure in the country despite the limitations imposed in terms of resources."

"I think they are doing a remarkable job," he said. "Personally, I found almost everything well organised within the system and I have only plus points to mention about the country on the whole."

### Official meetings

The NDC delegation, which included seven Indian and five foreign officers undergoing this year's training course at the New Delhi-based institution, was also received by Information Minister Mohammad Al Khatib, Army Chief-of-Staff Lieutenant-General Fathi Abu Taleb and senior Foreign Ministry officials.

The team also visited the Royal Jordanian Air Force headquarters; several Armed

Forces positions, the Martyrs Monument at the historical battle site at Karameh and the King Hussein Bridge across the River Jordan.

Mr. Budhiraja, a former Indian ambassador, explained that the purpose of the visit was to give the trainees first-hand information on how Jordan, as a developing country, manages its developing process and on the various socio-economic and political factors that determine the country's course in a military and political context as well as in the field of international relations.

### NDC training programme

The NDC "trainees" are all of the rank of brigadier or its equivalent in the navy and air force in the military hierarchy and of joint secretary in government. "In fact, NDC training batches — an average of 65 every year — who undergo a 10-and-a-half-month course represent the future leadership," said Mr. Budhiraja. "They are chosen after a thorough scrutinising process which determines their potential as highly responsible officers in the Armed Forces and government," he said. "Initially, they are given intense familiarisation courses in the internal Indian situation and then they are introduced to the field of the country's relations with its neighbours. The final phase of the course, which includes visits to two countries — one to a developed nation and the other to a developing state — is aimed at widening the officers' grasp of international issues in a broad perspective," he said. The NDC visit to Jordan, he added, was part of the final phase.

The second country designated for the team's visit is The Netherlands. Other NDC teams are currently visiting other countries. At the end of the visit, all teams return to New Delhi and each officer is expected to present his assessment and perspective of the country or countries he visited to the whole NDC batch.

The team that visited Jordan included one officer each from Bangladesh, Zambia, Nigeria, the United States and Britain.

Incidentally, Mr. Budhiraja said, for the first time in the 20-year history of the NDC, a brigadier from the Jordanian Armed Forces is among this year's batch.

## Ministry studying education, training

AMMAN (J.T.) — The Ministry of Education is directly involved in current efforts for training Jordanian manpower in order to meet the needs of the Kingdom and to help develop other parts of the Arab World, Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Education Abdul Wahhab Al Majali said on Thursday.

Speaking during a meeting with the education committee at the Ministry of Education, the minister said that statistics on the number of students in past years and projections for the future reaffirm the need to revise the current educational system with a view to concentrating efforts on promoting scientific activities and certain specialisations required for developing Jordan's economy.

Speaking at the same meeting, the ministry's secretary general, Dr. Ahmad Al Bashairah, said that the ministry was intensifying efforts to provide sufficient numbers of teachers, facilities and all necessary educational aids. The ministry will also direct its attention to opening channels between its various departments in all provinces and schools so that the educational process can be successful, Dr. Bashairah said.

During the meeting, directors of education departments in different areas spoke about the conditions of schools and the general situation for the new 1986/87 scholastic year, which started on Sept. 8. They discussed the problems they face and the shortages which require immediate handling by the Ministry of Education. The meeting examined a working paper submitted by the Department of Planning and Research, and discussed a plan for the current scholastic year which provides for building schools and renting buildings to serve as schools.

According to a report in Sawt Al Shaab Arabic daily newspaper, a higher national committee on education has been formed to undertake the task of developing the educational system in the Kingdom.

### Feasibility study

The committee has already discussed a feasibility study conducted by an international educational expert on developing this system at the cost of JD 18 million, the report said. One of the topics discussed at the meeting, the paper added, was the introduction of computers to schools on a large scale now that preliminary experiments have been successful. The report said that the role of community colleges and the possibility of promoting training in electronics and upgrading Jordanian manpower skills were among other subjects taken up by the committee.

## Senate calls on government to draft new law on school education

By a Jordan Times Staff Reporter

AMMAN — The government pledged that a new law on school education would be drafted soon to take into consideration all socio-economic developments affecting the educational process in Jordan in a bid to upgrade the system in terms of quality and quantity.

Prime Minister Zaid Rifai made the promise during an Upper House of Parliament (Senate) session on Thursday which endorsed six provisional laws on elementary and secondary education, covering the period from 1976 until 1986.

The amendments to the six laws touched on reorganising the priorities of the education council, chaired by the minister of education, as well as setting standards for the General Certificate of Secondary Examinations (tawjihi) and offering certificates to students enrolled in the preparatory and secondary stages.

The amendments to the education laws also defined the role of the education council as setting the general policies for school textbooks, outlining educational policies, putting standards for secondary education specialisations and discussing all development plans undertaken by the Ministry of Education.

### Committee's report

The House committee on education read out its report to the Senators urging them to endorse the laws and calling for the introduction of a new draft law on education to take into consideration new factors directly affecting the educational process in the country.

According to Ministry of Education figures, there are 930,000 students registered in the Kingdom's pre-elementary, elementary, preparatory and secondary schools for the scholastic year 1986/1987.

Citing reasons for introducing a

new law on education, the House committee said that various temporary laws and amendments have been introduced to the 1964 law on education without touching on the bases of the law. The amendments did not take into consideration recent factors affecting the labour market and vocational training, nor on the channelling of students into specialised educational streams to prepare them for their higher education, the committee said.

Another factor necessitating a change in the law was the establishment of the Ministry of Higher Education in 1984 which is responsible for outlining the Kingdom's policies on higher education and controlling the activities of colleges and universities as well as approving foreign higher educational degrees, the committee report added.

After its establishment, the Ministry of Higher Education took over the role of the Ministry of Education in all issues related to university education.

All articles mentioning the Ministry of Education's role in controlling higher education should be removed from the new education law so that the roles of both ministries will not clash in terms of executing the Kingdom's

policies on education and university education, the committee concluded in its two-pages of suggestions to be considered by the government in preparing the new law.

The committee urged the government to link the country's national five year development plan for 1986/1990 and future development schemes with Jordan's education policy so that the plan's needs of skilled manpower would be met.

During Thursday's meeting, the last of Parliament's current extraordinary session, the Senate also endorsed an amendment to the 1986 law on the Jordan Agricultural Engineers Association (JAEA) which reorganises the process of electing the association's president and vice president and increases the number of the association's executive body members from five to seven.

### Kayed sworn in

During the session, newly-appointed Senator Hassan Al Kayed was sworn in as House member to replace former Senator Radi Al Abdullah who passed away in July. Mr. Kayed, who is also minister of interior, was appointed Senator by a Royal Decree issued last week.



The Upper House of Parliament in session on Thursday (Petra photo)

## Committee reviews means to counter Israeli seizure of Jerusalem electricity company

By a Jordan Times Staff Writer

AMMAN — A national committee for solidarity with the Arab Jerusalem District Electricity Company (JDECO) held a meeting in Jerusalem on Thursday to discuss means of countering Israel's decision to seize the company's assets. The committee, which groups representatives from the higher Islamic commission for the West Bank, the Jerusalem Chamber of Commerce and other national organisations, discussed the difficulties the company is going through and Israeli bids to dissolve the company and deprive it from further concessions to

supply power to Arab territory. Last month heavily armed Israeli policemen broke into the JDECO vault in a bid to recover part of the \$13 million-debt Israel claims that JDECO owes the Israeli electric company.

The company, formerly subsidised by a joint committee including Jordan and the Palestine Liberation Organisation, has been negotiating the debt for more than a year with Israel's government-owned company. The Arab company, which buys electricity from the Israeli company, supplies power to most of East Jerusalem as well as other parts of the occupied West Bank.

Minister of Occupied Territories Affairs Marwan Dudin was last month quoted as saying that a special Jordanian ministerial committee has worked out a comprehensive plan to channel support and assistance to JDECO but this plan had not been implemented in view of Israel's arbitrary measures against the Jerusalem company. He said Israel's seizure of JDECO's assets was politically motivated and that Jordan regards the move as part of Israel's drive to Judaise the holy city.

Reports from Jerusalem quoted by the Jordan News Agency, Petra, said that the special committee for solidarity with JDECO will continue to hold meetings to study means of countering Israel's measures.

## Mheilan urges Islamic, Arab countries to help preserve holy sites



Mohammad Mheilan

AMMAN (Petra) — Chief Islamic Justice Mohammad Mheilan, who is also chairman of a committee entrusted with reconstructing Al Aqsa Mosque and the Dome of the Rock, has called on Arab and Islamic countries to shoulder their responsibilities towards Islamic holy places in the occupied Arab territories and to share the heavy burden shouldered by Jordan in protecting, maintaining and conserving Islamic holy places in the occupied Arab territories.

Sheikh Mheilan also expressed the committee's appreciation for His Majesty King Hussein's continuing support for the steadfastness of Arab citizens in the occupied Arab lands and his special support and care for the Islamic holy places in the occupied West Bank.

Sheikh Mheilan, who was speaking in an interview with the Jordan News Agency, Petra, on Friday said that it is the responsibility of all Islamic peoples and governments to preserve and restore Al Aqsa Mosque, a great Islamic monument which has a special significance for Muslims all over the world. He also reviewed the efforts made by the committee to reconstruct and restore the Al Aqsa Mosque and the Dome of the Rock. Sheikh Mheilan paid tribute to the role played by the Jordanian government through its allocation of funds to maintain, restore and protect the holy places.

He pointed out that reconstruction operations on Al Aqsa Mosque started two years after the Israeli arson attempt on the monument in 1969, two years

after the Israeli occupation of Arab territories. He said that the working project was later divided into two stages in coordination with an Egyptian architectural office which supervised the reconstruction of Al Haram Al Sharif before 1967. The first stage, included demolishing and rebuilding the south eastern part of the Al Haram Al Sharif while the second stage included decorative and complementary works. Work on the first stage was finished in 1975, Sheikh Mheilan said.

Discussing the restoration and repair work on the Dome of the Rock, the committee chairman said that repair works were carried out during the period 1958-1964 under the supervision of an Egyptian technical commission. He also added that repair and restoration work is being conducted in the courtyard of Al Aqsa Mosque, at the tomb of the late Sharif Hussein Ibn Ali and at other sites.

The committee, he said, will also do some additional repair and restoration works on the Dome of the Rock and will build a new pulpit in Al Aqsa Mosque.

## Jordan's pavilion wins medal for display at Damascus fair

DAMASCUS (Petra) — Jordan's pavilion at the Damascus International Fair has won the fair's 33rd medal in recognition of its success in attracting visitors and displaying high quality products. The medal was presented to the pavilion's director, Mr. Mohammad Al Alawneh, by the fair's management.

Approximately 150 Jordanian industries and businesses are displaying products and items at the fair which is due to close on Monday Sept. 15. Following the presentation of the medal, the Jordanian pavilion was visited by

Syrian Deputy Prime Minister for Economic Affairs Salim Yassin and Syrian Minister of Economy and Foreign Trade Mohammad Al Imadi. They were met by Jordan's ambassador to Syria Ali Khreis and Mr. Alawneh who briefed them on the various items displayed at the fair and the primary materials used in manufacturing the products.

On display are pharmaceuticals, electronic devices manufactured by the Royal Scientific Society (RSS), textiles, electric lifts, washing machines, refrigerators, marble and consumer products.

## Ministry launches campaign to take beggars off the streets

AMMAN (Petra) — The Ministry of Social Development, in cooperation with the concerned authorities, Thursday launched a campaign to eradicate the practice of begging in various parts of the Kingdom.

Speaking about the campaign,

Ministry of Social Development Under Secretary Mohammad Ali Wardam said that its main objective was to put an end to this uncivilised practice because it is not in keeping with normal social behaviour.

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### ARABIC PRESS EDITORIALS

Friday's

#### Al Ra'i: An old scene reenacted

BEFORE going to Egypt for a meeting with President Mubarak, Israeli Prime Minister Shimon Peres pledged that he would turn down any Egyptian proposal for Israel to recognise the Palestinian people's right to self-determination. He also promised the Likud bloc, his partner in the present coalition, that he would reject any bid for including the PLO in any peace process. With this spirit Shimon Peres went to Alexandria on Thursday, and as he went Israeli jets raided Palestinian positions in South Lebanon in a further show of determination to completely ignore the rights and the existence of the Palestinian people. The events are reminiscent of a meeting between Anwar Sadat and Menachem Begin which was preceded by an Israeli raid on the Iraqi nuclear reactor. It is hard to believe that any concrete results would come out of the Alexandria summit, and that a positive development would ever emerge from the meeting. Even the agreement on Taba is shrouded with secrecy and mystery. The official Egyptian media maintain that Egypt won what it had been fighting for while the Israelis claim that both sides offered compromises for the sake of reaching agreement. The agreement which came after long months of intensive negotiations means that the two sides will still have to choose arbitrators to dissolve the issue, and this is also a point where the Israelis and the Egyptians could be at loggerheads again.

#### Al Dustour: Israeli media at work

ISRAEL'S propaganda media were quick to exploit the Egyptian-Israeli agreement on offering Taba for arbitration, and claimed that agreement between any Arab country and Israel could be achieved through direct negotiations like those that had been going on between Cairo and Tel Aviv. But direct negotiations as we all know are no magic wand, and have failed so far to normalise Egyptian-Israeli relations, let alone resolving the Arab-Israeli conflict. An agreement over 700 square metres of land took both sides nearly five years to achieve in hard and intensive meetings with American mediation; and it is hard to imagine how long it will take the Arabs and the Israelis in such futile talks and direct negotiations to resolve the issue of the occupied Palestinian land. Israel's claims that direct talks can achieve everything comes at a time when Tel Aviv is escalating its drive to exterminate the Palestinian people by means of repeated raids on their camps in Lebanon and as Tel Aviv pursues efforts to build more settlement on Arab territory. Observers of developments in our region can easily discern Israel's aims and objectives from the propaganda campaigns it is now launching at all levels. Israel no doubt wants to show the world that despite its aggression, the Arab World accepts Israel's existence, disregarding the rights of their brothers in Palestine.

#### Sawt Al Shaab: Peace moves preempted

FOLLOWING strenuous efforts and intensive negotiations and a lot of tug-of-war diplomacy, Israel and Egypt have reached agreement on offering the Taba dispute to international arbitration. The agreement was delayed for five years because of Israel's intransigence and obstinacy and its persistence not to give up the tiny strip of land on the Red Sea at a time when it continues to occupy vast Arab territory since 1967. By showing obstinacy, the Israelis wanted to prove to the Arabs that they will never give up the West Bank and the Gaza Strip which they still occupy by force even at the price of peace. By so doing, Israel is no doubt continuing to endanger the Middle East region and world peace. But what Israel is trying to do through talks with Cairo is to normalise relations with Egypt in a bid to slowly and gradually consolidate its domination over the Arab and African Nations. As the Alexandria talks started, Israeli Deputy Prime Minister, Yitzhak Shamir, who is shortly due to assume the premiership in Israel, said that his government would never give up an inch of Palestinian land. He said Israel wanted to establish relations with Arab countries without abandoning the land occupied in 1967. This clear stand on the part of the Likud bloc deals a devastating blow to all peace initiatives and serves as a tool for undermining international effort to settle the Arab Israeli conflict.

Thursday's

#### Al Ra'i: Neo-Nazi acts should be stopped

ISRAEL on Wednesday launched a new aggression on South Lebanon killing more women and children. The attack by warplanes and warships on the Sidon region came at a time when Israel's propaganda machine was continuing to brag about Israel's concern over "terrorist" actions and urging world nations to take joint action to stem international terrorism. The Israeli terrorists seem to imagine that through loud noise and deceit they would absorb themselves from terrorist actions as they continue the drive to impose their domination and hegemony over Arab territory. The new raids on South Lebanon constitute another link in a long chain of Israel's organised terrorist actions against the Arab World. The Israeli form of terrorism is reminiscent of that practised by Nazi Germany against civilians during World War II. The whole world, which stood firm against the Nazi crimes, should now take joint action to stem the neo-Nazi acts of genocide and terrorism against innocent and defenceless civilians. It is high time for the international community to put an end to Israel's evil and stop its terror in our Arab region. Unless Israel's terrorism is stopped no one can predict the extent of violent reaction to such actions and the consequence of the cycle of violence in this part of the world.

#### Al Dustour: Two-pronged Israeli campaign

AS was expected, the Israelis launched their aggression on South Lebanon on Wednesday in retaliation for the bloody attack on the Jewish synagogue in Istanbul for which no Arab or Palestinian has claimed responsibility. Through its aggression on South Lebanon, Israel has thus revenged itself on Palestinian refugee camps, employing all arsenals of weapons at its disposal, but without reaping any fruit and without achieving any favourable result for Zionism. The aggression took place as Israel continued a propaganda campaign complaining about what it calls Arab terrorism and sought to deceive the world about its own intentions and its own aggressive plans against the Arab people in Lebanon. The Israeli campaign has been winning the favour of Western circles, particularly the United States which itself has been involved in Israeli-style reprisal actions against other countries.

# Israel is impinging on free speech in U.S.

By Andrea Brunais

The writer is an American freelance writer who visited Jordan and the Middle East several times. On one of her visits to Amman, Ms. Brunais interviewed Her Majesty Queen Noor, and the interview appeared in many regional and national newspapers in the U.S. The following article is reprinted from the July 20, 1986, issue of the Florida-based Tampa Tribune-Times.

THE FIRST Amendment to the Constitution of the United States is unequivocal in language: "Congress shall make no law... abridging freedom of the press." Nothing has ever come as close to making freedom tangible as this guarantee of free speech, which, in reality, sets America apart from the rest of the world as uniquely as the Statue of Liberty sets it apart symbolically.

But like the acid that had stained the face of the Lady, insidious interior erosions are limiting that free speech daily in frightening and subtle ways. Analyses are reconsidered and shredded. Sentences boldly begun trail off weakly as thoughts die, unarticulated, aborted by fear of consequence. Lectures are cancelled, speakers are "disinvited." Editorial writers discourse on safer matters. Public debate is stifled before it can start. The observable abridgment is censorship born of intimidation. And it writhes into being when the subject is the Middle East and the object is comprehensive analysis or unsanctioned opinion favourable to the majority of Semitic peoples in that geopolitical cauldron.

It is almost incredible that free speech could be an issue in the year we celebrate the bicentennial of the Constitution that has guaranteed that freedom for 200 years. The Supreme Court has repeatedly upheld the principle: Again and again, the justices have affirmed our right to employ annoying speech, outrageous speech — even speech that advocates the overthrow of our own government.

But speech that presumes to question, criticise, or impugn Israel is protected only nominally by the First Amendment. And observers — no matter how perceptive — who profess anything less than unconditional support for Israel are condemned by the lower courts of self interest and the lowest courts of special interest. George Anne Geyer, Gore Vidal, Carl Rowan, Rowland Evans, Robert Novak and the late Nick Thummesch are only a few of the instantly recognisable names among the many commentators forced to peel away the sticky label of

anti-Semitism — even though they are critical only of the political conduct of Israel rather than the Arabic and Jewish descendants of Shem. Similar unfounded charges have left their gluey residue on the careers of such prominent public servants as Charles Percy, Adlai Stevenson III, Paul McCloskey, George Ball, Jimmy Carter and J. William Fulbright. Are these philosophical questioners, all with impeccable credentials, anti-Semitic? Or have they been placed in the position of the political opponents about whom Lyndon Johnson planned to spread a patently false rumour? When his own staff challenged his resolve, Johnson (ever the artful dodger) declared, "Let the son of a bitch deny it."

Unfortunately, too many honourable men have wearied of denying ad hominem charges brought to obfuscate the real issues. Joseph Sobran is the latest such voice. In a recent syndicated column, he caved in to pro-Zionist pressure. Despite his weary surrender to those suppressors of First Amendment rights, Sobran may soon be fired from the National Review because of his admirable willingness to deal in what he calls sensitive subjects. "Ethnic matters," he notes, "are especially surrounded by taboos and double standards that favour the least scrupulous disputants." He adds: "It is no fun being smeared, believe me. It becomes especially painful when the smear is extended to my friends. So I will think twice before again addressing the topics that have brought on this pain. Let the taboos prevail."

Tragically, the taboos do prevail — on the air as well as in print. "Flashpoint: Israel and the Palestinians" — three hours of air-time culled from dozens of advocacy films reflecting both Israeli and Arab viewpoints — was aired in prime time on many U.S. stations. WNET in New York and WETA in Washington, D.C., denied their viewers access to the programme. 16 stations around the country followed suit. (WETA re-broadcast "Lions of Eosha" instead). In an April 3 telex to PBS stations, PBS Vice President Barry Chase wondered whether the imminent Flashpoint blackout

demonstrated that "the unvarnished expression of partisan views... because they may be unpopular, disconcerting, distorting or unconventional... should not be even an experimental part of public television's business."

The flip side of censorship is, ironically, sanctioned anti-Semitism — against the majority of the descendants of Abraham: the Arabs. America's three million citizens of Arab extraction have become the latest ethnic group in America to suffer legitimised racism. On any given day, Arab-Americans are ridiculed, stereotyped and vilified in the movies, on TV and in advertisements. On one Tampa-area Toyota dealer's billboard, for example, a leering Arab holds a dripping gas nozzle. "Literary" treatments range from James Michener's view of a super-moral Israel in "The Source" to Leon Uris' paean to hatred and racism, "The Haj." Imagery from Tom Robbins' recent bestseller "Jitterbug Perfume" shows how mainstream the slurs have become: "She lay in his arms, purring like a Rolls-Royce that has learned it isn't going to be sold to an Arab." Those with sensitivities too dull to recognise the slurs should employ former Sen. James Abourezk's formula for bias recognition: replace the word "Arab" with the word "Jew."

Unfortunately, more than rhetoric is at stake. Fair play and justice are at risk. After Palestinian-American poet Alex Odeh was killed by a bomb blast in the California office of the American-Arab Anti-Discrimination Committee last year, the head of the organisation's New York office, fearing for her life, resigned. Victor Vancier, head of the Jewish Defence League in New York, claims to be in touch with Odeh's killers. "If you think the Shi'ites in Lebanon are capable of fantastic acts of suicidal terrorism," Vancier told The Village Voice in May, "the Jewish underground, will strike targets that will make Americans gasp: 'How could Jews do such things?'"

Condemning the JDL's Vancier is as easy as condemning the hijackers of the Achille Lauro. It is harder for proponents of an "evenhanded" U.S. Middle East policy to risk offending a colleague, a friend, an employer, a campaign contributor. To befriend an Arab-American today is to learn vicariously what it must have been like being Jewish in America circa 1940: while Ralph



Nader endures being called a "dirty Arab," many of his less well-known fellow citizens can speak first-hand of offers withdrawn, visas denied, tenure revoked, fiction and scholarly studies rejected for publication because they are pro-Arab. Longtime Washington, D.C., freelancer Mitch Kaidy, who frequently writes about the Palestinians and who contributed to a series of Pulitzer Prize-winning articles, recently told The Washington Report on Middle East Affairs, "I've felt the sting of anti-Arab prejudice. I had to retire early from the New York State Legislature where I wrote speeches for 15 years."

When author Anthony Pearson named his book "Conspiracy of Silence," he didn't realise how appropriate the title would turn out to be. Published in Britain, the book details Israel's attack in international waters on the U.S. intelligence-gathering ship Liberty. McGraw-Hill withdrew a \$150,000 offer for American rights after the distributors "agree among themselves not to distribute the book," according to friends of the author. The verifiable reason for McGraw-Hill's decision may never be known because the book certainly deals with "sensitive area" material.

Just how sensitive the area is may be suggested by an interesting exchange between Admiral Thomas H. Moorer, chairman of the joint chiefs of staff from 1967 to 1970, and the National Press Club:

"I spent weeks over on the Hill testifying about the Pueblo (a U.S. ship seized by North Korea) in the most minute detail. But nothing like that's ever been done for the Liberty. The difference in the way these two events were handled is mindboggling — I think, without a doubt, that those 34 men who

were killed on the Liberty were killed deliberately, on purpose, in a preconceived operation."

Despite at least one American book publisher and the State Department's silence on the Liberty (unofficial and official respectively), "the story would not and will not go away," writes James M. Ennes Jr., the Liberty's communications lieutenant on board during the attack. Ennes' account, "Assault on the Liberty," is now in its fifth printing by Random House. Fortunately, some Americans demand access to the controversial, the provocative, the suppressed.

The common thread in all these examples is free speech and the peril it constantly encounters. Sometimes those perils spring fullblown from the merely silly, but they are as dangerous as those that originate in the desperate act. Amusingly, former U.N. Ambassador Andrew Young's many outrageous antics often embarrassed the Carter administration — but his job was safe until he engaged in cocktail-party parley with a member of the PLO. Politically, he could not survive what was, to him, the desperately human act.

It is, ultimately, the American people who tolerate abridgment of the unequal right to free speech. And tolerating that abridgment is like tearing the scaffolding away from Lady Liberty without having restored the statue. When politicians abstract themselves from constituent support because other constituents object to their opponents' being heard, free speech suffers. Can that happen here? Many Americans of Arab descent have been denied the right to support such candidates as Philadelphia's Mayor Wilson Goode, Walter Mondale, second generation Kennedys. They have

returned — unendorsed — those Arab-American checks because accepting them would imply a right to representation by people presumed to be anti-Semitic because they have Arabic names. That is a terrifying abridgment indeed.

Bringing pressure to conform, to confirm, to adhere to one particular brand of thought is an insidiously legal way to subvert the First Amendment. It is, even now, proving incredibly effective. As, like Joseph Sobran, more and more writers, thinkers and politicians "let the taboos prevail," we, too, lose our right to criticise, to applaud, to express our own opinions. Fearing that pressure, we, too, will abrogate our freedoms. Even the audacious flag-waver Bob Hope cancelled a scheduled appearance at a fund-raising event for then-Congressman Paul Findley, who, daring to be evenhanded in his Middle East assessments, had become persona non grata with Israeli supporters. Pressed to explain his defection, Hope admitted, "It's too much pressure. I don't want to get involved." (It seems almost cynical to record the name of Findley's book, "They Dare To Speak Out.")

But Americans must get involved if they wish to retain their hard-won freedoms. The stakes are too high — and not just in terms of our billion-dollar foreign policy. In the Middle East, where ancient conflicts fester in modern incarnations, no one has a monopoly on morality. In America, where free speech once reigned, citizens must become informed — at least enough to exercise that right. Only when we promote "evenhandedness," only when we resist the censors, only when we demand the right to hear all petitioners — only then may we avoid whatever fatal listening to only one voice leads to.

## Kelly's refusal to stand down set to put Greens in a spin

By Martin Winter

PETRA Kelly, who long symbolised the Greens, the ecological party she helped to found, has amazed her party yet again.

Even though she has been edged from the mainline to the periphery of the party and created an uproar by refusing to stand down from the Bundestag and "rotate" after her first two years in the Bonn parliament, she has been re-nominated by the Greens' Bavarian region and may well be re-elected next January.

This move makes fresh disputes on rotation and clashes within the party a foregone conclusion.

She rather fancies several well-known Green MPs will be relieved that she has shown it is possible for Greens to serve in the Bundestag for two full terms.

The proof of the pudding will come in 1991, when the next-but-one general election is held.

Then, if not sooner, we shall see whether Frau Kelly's example is followed. Will leading Greens such as Thomas Ebermann, Otto Schily and Antje Vollmer be allowed to stand again?

Herr Schily, Frau Vollmer and others who stood down after two years in the Bundestag in 1985 as originally agreed may well be elected again next January.

They have certainly long felt that strict rotation as agreed in 1983 makes no sense.

No new arrangement has been agreed but Greens have seemed fairly confident that MPs elected next year will serve their full terms and then stand down to make way for others.

Frau Kelly has upset this approach by succeeding in gaining selection. The Greens in Bavaria may, in giving her a chance, have taken the first step on the road to scrapping rotation once and for all.

In nominating her as a leading candidate the Greens have also nailed their political colours to the mast.

Frau Kelly calls herself an independent fundamentalist and accuses her party of increasingly



Petra Kelly

losing touch with the civic initiatives and social movements that were once its bedrock.

Many civic initiatives now feel the party has left them a little in the lurch. They accuse the Greens of having virtually abandoning any idea it may have had of giving political representation to the views of social movements.

She feels such accusations are warranted and warns the Greens not to forget who put them into office. She still sees herself very much as a representative of the civic initiatives and protest movements in the Bundestag.

That, she says, is why she yielded to pressure from groups campaigning against a new Munich airport and agreed to stand again, which she had planned not to do.

Such groups are, she feels, the party's true grass roots.

Boosted by her re-nomination, she and her views seem sure to gain in importance as the Greens discuss which policy lines to take.

Her attitude toward the Social Democrats is likely to be a crucial issue. She will hear nothing of ideas of Green support, official or unofficial, of an SPD minority government. Still less does she fancy forming a coalition government with the SPD. "The Greens," she says, "would do better to keep their distance from the Social Democrats and wage an election campaign of their own."

The aims of the peace movement and environmental campaigners must be lent uncompromising support.

— Frankfurter Rundschau.

## Senate control at stake in November U.S. elections

By Michael Gelb  
 Reuter

WASHINGTON — The stakes are unusually high — including control of the Senate, possibly for many years — as President Reagan's Republicans and the Democratic opposition swing into campaigns for 1986 mid-term elections.

With the Labour Day holiday the traditional opener for vote-stumping season, thousands of candidates across the land were plunging into a two-month fray for seats in the U.S. Congress, state governorships and countless local offices in balloting to be held November 4.

Reagan's job is not on the line but his prestige is, together with the legacy of strength — especially the coveted Senate majority — he hopes to leave his revitalised party.

Unlike the last mid-term congressional election of 1982, when economic recession and high unemployment were the talk of the country, no major national

issues overshadow this election as clearly decisive voting concerns.

Variety of topics ranging from national security concerns to a sluggish economy and soaring trade deficits will figure in various races, depending on local interest.

In the main arenas, all 435 seats in the House of Representatives will be renewed for two-year terms. Opinion polls and political analysts forecast an easy triumph for the Democrats, who are expected to add to their current 252-180 majority. Three seats are vacant.

Thirty-six of the 50 powerful state governorships are also on the line and Republicans, now outgunned 34-16 in this category, hope to make major gains.

In both parties, however, far the greatest interest centres on the battle for the Senate, where Republican control has given Reagan precious leverage throughout his presidency.

Thirty-four of the 100 seats will be renewed for six-year terms but the composition of the slots gives

the Democrats a tactical advantage they will not have again for some time.

Twenty-two of the vulnerable seats are now held by Republicans. The Democrats are defending only 12.

Thus the Democrats have been pointing to this showdown as their best chance to recapture the Senate, now 53-47 Republican. A shift of only four seats would do the trick.

Such realignments on Capitol Hill do not come often. The Democrats held the Senate for 26 years before losing it in the backlash of Reagan's 1980 presidential landslide.

But the mathematics shift against the Democrats after this. In 1988, they will defend 19 of the 33 seats then at stake. In 1990, 17 Democratic and 16 Republican seats will be up.

"This is the Democrats' big chance," says political analyst William Schneider of the American Enterprise Institute. "If they fail this year, I don't think

they'll get the Senate back this century without a devastating economic decline."

Maine senator George Mitchell, chairman of the Senate Democratic Campaign Committee, boldly predicts that his party will emerge with a 53-to-47 command from the November balloting.

Republicans scoff, saying they may lose one or two seats but should keep their majority unless the economy collapses in the next month — an event most experts say is unlikely. The White House plans all-out efforts by Reagan on behalf of any Republican in a tough fight.

Republican strategists say Democratic control of the Senate, which would turn over the key judiciary and foreign relations committees to liberal chairmen, would impair Reagan's ability to govern in his last years in office.

"You have to give him a chance to come to bat. If he's shut out in both houses that won't happen," Senate Republican campaign director Thomas Griscom says.

## Britain faces political storm over spy book

By Joe Joseph  
 Reuter

LONDON — The British government is struggling to head off a political storm over its efforts to ban publication in Australia of a new book spiced with charges of treason and criminal malpractice in Britain's security service.

Many of the disclosures have been aired before. What gives them a bizarre twist is the extraordinary lengths to which a government obsessed about secrecy has gone to gag the author and the dramatic way in which its use of a daring legal manoeuvre to scotch the damaging allegations has backfired.

Britain applied to the Australian courts to halt publication of the memoirs of Peter Wright, a former senior official of Britain's security service M15, because they breach his contract with his former employers and because it says M15 must be seen to be leakproof.

Plunging into the topsy-turvy world of Alice in Wonderland, Britain admitted in a pre-trial hearing in Sydney last week that allegations of M15's criminal wrongdoing contained in Wright's

book were true, then issued a statement to the effect that it did not admit so after all.

Wright's allegations include the controversial assertion that the late Sir Roger Hollis, head of M15 counter-espionage from 1956 to 1965, had spied for the Soviet Union.

Yet no sooner had Britain apparently conceded Hollis's double-life than it reaffirmed in London that its position on Hollis was unchanged from that of 1981, when Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher assured parliament that investigations into Hollis had concluded that he had not been a spy.

Even connoisseurs of the espionage world were dumbfounded. The government says its decision to concede that Wright's catalogue of treachery was all soundly based was merely a legal technicality for the purposes of those proceedings only.

In a hastily-issued statement intended to limit the damage, government law officers said: "except for the limited procedural purposes of this case, the government does not admit the truth of any of the allegations in Mr. Wright's book relating to the

activities or personnel of the security services."

The government is hoping its use of the technicality will mean that cabinet secretary Sir Robert Armstrong, the government's chief witness, can avoid swearing a lengthy and potentially embarrassing affidavit giving detailed answers to questions from lawyers acting for the book's publishers, Heinemann Australia.

Yet for the government apparently to admit to Hollis's treason after denying it for so long has sparked an uproar.

In his book Wright, who lives in Tasmania, also alleges that M15 eavesdropped on the London embassies of friendly countries and bugged Nikita Khrushchev's suite at Claridges 30 years ago.

But Britain's ploy to suppress embarrassing details of criminality and treachery in M15 seem to have backfired, and the government appears to be heading into a deepening political controversy in its attempts to keep the book off the stands.

In Australia, the government justified its tactics by saying that the accuracy of the allegations was less important than the necessity to keep M15 watertight and maintain its image of

confidentiality in the eyes of friendly security services.

Malcolm Turnbull, Heinemann's lawyer at the hearing, said Britain's strategy was "nothing more than a cynical exercise in manipulation... this philosophy would be more at home in the committee rooms of an Eastern European Communist state."

Some of Thatcher's ministers fear that Britain's Orwellian courtroom strategy could plunge the government into even deeper water when the full case is heard in November. They say Britain might find it tricky to block publication of information which it has already legally conceded to be truthful.

Last week's extraordinary admissions mean that in November Armstrong will be in the uncomfortable position of having to prove that it is against the public interest for the book to be published even though its contents are true.

Journalist Chapman Pincher, who first named Hollis as a Soviet mole in his controversial 1981 book "The Trade in Treachery," says the government is now in such a mess that he doubts it will proceed with the case.



## 2 million face starvation in Sudan as peace hopes fade

By Ahmed Shawki  
Reuters

CAIRO — Up to two million people are said to face starvation in southern Sudan, where the downing of a civilian airliner by rebels last month has dimmed hopes for a negotiated end to a three-year-old bush war.

The shooting down of the Sudan Fokker Friendship plane killed 60 people and dealt a blow to peace talks between the government of Prime Minister Sadeq Al Mahdi and the rebel Sudan People's Liberation Army (SPLA) led by John Garang.

Mahdi broke off the talks last month and pledged to use

emergency laws to deal with the insurgents. "A military confrontation with the rebels is now inevitable," he said.

Garang admitted his forces shot down the Sudan Airways plane and warned against any overflights of territory under his control.

Relief agencies were forced to suspend airlifting food to the south, where they say up to two million people risk starvation, because of insecurity and poor communications.

U.N. relief agency officials say that 50,000 people have fled fighting in the countryside and joined 170,000 hungry residents in the town of Wau, 1,040 km south of Khartoum.

Western diplomats here say negotiations are the only way to end the bitter civil war between mainly Christian southerners and the Muslim-dominated government in Khartoum.

Mahdi has ruled out further talks with the SPLA, but in an apparent bid to sow discord among rival groups in the south, he said: "If one party does not deserve a solution, there are other parties who do."

Mahdi, who took office in May, met Garang in Addis Ababa at the end of July and promised to abrogate Muslim sharia laws which sparked the revolt after they were imposed by Sudan's ousted president Jaffar Numeiri in

September 1983.

The SPLA has demanded a return to secular laws, but any attempt to abandon sharia law completely would anger militant Islamic groups in the north which have 51 seats in Sudan's 301-seat legislative assembly.

Western diplomats say these groups are influential with Sudan Airways employees, whose protest strike over the plane attack has halted all the airline's international and domestic flights — the strike ended on Aug. 24.

The same groups, more radical than Mahdi's Umma Party, have also staged street demonstrations in Khartoum urging tougher government action against

Garang's forces.

The diplomats said failure by Mahdi's government to resolve the country's problems might also give Sudanese Communists a chance to boost their influence.

Mahdi last month visited Libya and the Soviet Union to win support for his southern policy, but the results remain unclear.

Libya supplied arms to Garang until Numeiri was overthrown in April 1985, but has since reversed its stance and in March sent Sudan two Soviet-made bombers to use against the rebels.

Western diplomats said Mahdi went to Moscow to try to persuade the Kremlin to put pressure on Ethiopia, a Soviet ally, to end its

commitment to the SPLA — seen as retaliation for Sudan's backing of Eritrean dissidents.

The Garang-Mahdi peace talks in Addis Ababa produced no agreement, but until the downing of the Sudan air plane both sides had appeared willing to pursue dialogue.

Garang, with forces estimated at 10,000 to 30,000 men, demands an end to what he describes as political dominance by the north, and more state funds for development in the south, as well as the abolition of Islamic law.

In April he rejected an offer by Mahdi to join the government,

## Taoism survives in China with grudging communist support

By Jim Abrams  
The Associated Press

MOUNT LAOSHAN, China — The Taoist priests of Taiping monastery practice ancient rites in these rocky hills despite centuries of onslaughts from rival Buddhist gangs, marauding Communist leftists and, now, hordes of tourists.

Taoism, China's only major indigenous religion, has won grudging support from the Communist government despite its major tenet of *wu wei* (do nothing) and mystical elements that contradict Marxist concepts of shaping the socialist man.

Today there are 25 priests, ranging in age from 18 to 83 at Taiping, the largest of several Taoist monasteries on Mount Laoshan, an ancient bastion of the 1,800-year-old faith along the Yellow Sea Coast of Shandong province.

Liu Jiankui, 42, a senior priest at the monastery, said he and the others rise every day at 5:30 a.m. for prayers and sutra reading.

They spend two hours in study, particularly of traditional Chinese medicine for which Taoists are famed experts, and 90 minutes practicing *qigong* and other martial arts.

The priests at Taiping belong to a sect that adheres to celibacy and refrains from meat, alcohol and smoking.

During the summer, they host about 5,000 tourists a day, most of whom come from Shanghai and Peking for the area's fine beaches and rugged mountain scenery.

Many seem more interested in the temple grounds' 500-year-old camellia tree and 1,000-year-old elm than the statues and artifacts, but occasionally a person, usually elderly, steps forward to burn incense and drop a coin in the offertory box.

Liu guessed that 10-15 per cent of the visitors are believers, but that appeared optimistic. In Peking, Abbot Liu Zhiwei of the famous Baiyun Guan monastery said that many who come to pray are tourists from Hong Kong.

Taoism is based on the philosophy of Lao Tzu, a contemporary of Confucius in the 6th century B.C. Unlike Confucius, who devised a strict code of social and personal ethics as a remedy to the age's political chaos, Lao Tzu preached an

anti-social mysticism, saying that non-action and withdrawal from the mundane world was the only road to salvation.

Taoism became a formal religion around 200 A.D., taking on elements of folk beliefs, divination and the mixing of elixirs.

During the 1966-76 cultural revolution, when young people in the west were discovering the Tao Te Ching of Lao Tzu and probing the mysteries of Yin and Yang, the leftist guards set out to destroy these "feudal superstitions."

Taiping was damaged and shut down for 12 years, its priests scattered. The army occupied the monastery, partially to protect it against youths out to wreck Buddhist, Muslim and Christian as well as Taoist places of worship.

Since Deng Xiaoping's rise to power in 1977, China has stressed that people are free to worship as they please and has provided funds to restore some churches and temples battered by red guard hammers.

The atheist government's support for Taoism, however, was slow in coming. "Taoism was different because it is a native religion," Liu said. "The others, Christianity, Muslim and Buddhism, all were brought in from outside, but Taoism has very little connection with foreign affairs."

China's Communists were also never too pleased with Lao Tzu's dictum that rulers should do little governing and let people do as they like. "Govern a large country as you would cook a pot of small fish," stirring as little as possible, he wrote.

Historically Taoism is very passive, but it's China's national religion so it had to be restored," Liu said. "You have to have Taoism to understand Chinese culture."

Today there are about 100 temples with 3,000 priests, down somewhat from pre-cultural revolution days, across the country.

The government has spent 1 million yuan (\$270,000) to fix up Baiyun Guan in Peking and has restored other monasteries, but maintains a close watch on the religion. The China Taoist Association would answer questions only after receiving approval from the state Bureau of religion.

## Jordan Television Channel 2 Preview

Saturday — Sept. 13, 1986

8:30 Check It Out

9:10 The Lancaster-Miller Affair (Episode 4)

Lancaster takes the chance to fly a light plane to Mexico only to learn that he is expected to smuggle drugs and illegal immigrants into America. In the midst of the dilemma he receives a letter from Clark informing him that he and Chubbie have fallen in love and intend to marry.

10:20 Feature film: The Capture Of Grizzly Adams.

Starring: Dan Haggerty  
Kim Darby  
Chuck Connors

Grizzly Adams, the victim of a vendetta by Frank Briggs, has lived in the wilderness for many years. He fled into seclusion to avoid a false murder charge. Before leaving, Grizzly left his young daughter Peg with his sister. When he learns that his sister was dead and that Peg was facing life at an orphanage, Grizzly returns to town to rescue her.

Sunday — Sept. 14, 1986

8:30 Charlie and Company  
Don't take my son please

9:10 Documentary

The Four Horsemen (Episode 1)  
You Cannot Call This Peace

"The Four Horsemen" was made in seven countries against a background of raging war and appalling horror; a terrified, screaming two-year-old girl, victim of the war in Lebanon; a little boy blown to pieces in Vietnam; starving children in Eritrea and Mozambique; and people hiding like animals in holes in the ground to escape the bombing in El Salvador. It shows the rampant, unnecessary suffering, the despair and the waste of war.

10:20 Dallas  
When the Bough Breaks

Sue Allen leaves hospital, while Peter tries to continue his relationship with her. But she meets him and tells him about the final break-up of their affair.

Monday — Sept. 15, 1986

8:30 Growing Pains  
Seavers vs. Cleavers

Jason (Alan Thicke) and Maggie (Joanna Kerns) are out for blood after being labelled unacceptable parents by prim P.T.A. member June Hinkley (Annette Funicello).

9:10 Moonlighting

10:20 Crown Court

Tuesday — Sept. 16, 1986

8:30 Music Box

9:30 Alfred Hitchcock  
Human Interest Story

The story of a young man who believes that he comes from another world. He kills a person and chased by police.

10:20 Magnum  
Dream a Little Dream

A famous girl water skiing champion is prevented from taking part in the annual championship. Magnum helps her to get her way through... but will she win?

Wednesday — Sept. 17, 1986

8:30 Three's Company  
Janet's Little Help

As a surprise for Jack and Terri, Janet brings a used stereo which she asks Mr. Furlay to fix. Unfortunately, Furlay knows nothing about electronics but his shy teenage nephew, Mark, does. In exchange for the repairs, Janet promises to help Mark overcome

his shyness with women.

9:10 Ripley's Believe-It-Or-Not (Episode 3)

Among the highlights are an elaborate hoax; a suit of armour to protect divers from sharks; a rattlesnake roundup; a torture museum; modern medical procedures and ritual healing; and the world's fastest surgeon.

10:20 The Moonstone (Episode 4)

Rachel tells Franklin that she actually saw him steal the diamond, and Franklin learns that he may indeed have taken it while under the influence of a drug administered by Dr. Candy, one of Rachel's party guests who bore him a grudge.

Thursday — Sept. 18, 1986

8:30 Carol Burnett

9:10 The Other World

Men from the "Other World" invade earth and start to build a training centre. A lot of students are selected to serve and obey the new governors...

10:20 Feature Film: Playing With Fire

Starring: Gary Coleman  
Cecily Tyson

A young black was suffering from severe psychic pressures at school due to his short height and colour, and the problems between his parents and their wish to separate. In order to release his pent-up feelings, he starts to put everything to fire.

Friday — Sept. 19, 1986

9:10 Bestseller

Testimony of two men (Part Two)

Jonathan is practising medicine once again in the hospital which was founded by Dr. Martin, and his brother comes back from Paris and marries a wealthy widow.

10:20 Play of the week.

## Every child is a star in a one-room school

By Boris Weintraub  
National Geographic

TYLERTON, Maryland — The listing of fourth-grade activities in "Tylerton Times," the mimeographed monthly newsletter of the Tylerton School, sounds familiar to anyone who has ever been around an elementary school: "4th grade is doing column addition with four-digit numbers, is subtracting 3-digit numbers, has a reading test Tues."

There is a difference, though: At Tylerton School, the fourth grade consists only of 10-year-old Melissa Tull. That's all.

Welcome to Tylerton School, a modern one-room school on Smith Island in Chesapeake Bay, where this year's student body has 10 pupils and the faculty consists of a teacher/principal and a teacher's aide.

### Country stalwart

One-room, one-teacher schools once were the backbone of education in rural America. In the second decade of this century, half of the nation's schoolchildren were enrolled in about 212,000, one-room schools, and as recently as the 1947-48 school year, just over 75,000 one-teacher schools remained.

But increased urbanisation and suburbanisation, the widespread belief that large consolidated schools could do better job, and improved transportation combined to decimate one-teacher schools. By the 1982-83 school year, only 798 remained, leading the federal Office of Educational Research and Improvement to conclude: "The one-teacher school is disappearing from America."

Since then, however, the numbers have begun to turn around, if only slightly. As of the fall of 1984, a study for Brigham Young University's Centre for the Study of Rural Education found 837 one-teacher public schools. Like many other institutions whose demise has been prematurely mourned, the one-room school refuses to die.

In part, this is a matter of geography. Most surviving one-room schools are in places like Tylerton, sparsely populated and isolated from other schools.

Most such schools are in the wide-open spaces of the West, like Cherry County, Nebraska, with 6,700 residents, 800 grade schoolers, and 20 one-room

schools. In 1982-83, only six states had 30 or more one-teacher schools, and those six contained 81 per cent of the national total: Nebraska, by far the leader with 354; Montana, South Dakota, California, Alaska, and Wyoming. By comparison, only eight states east of the Mississippi River had any remaining one-teacher schools, 51 in all.

In mythology and in reality, Americans venerated the little one-room schoolhouse, which usually was not red. Andrew Gulliford, who directed a major study of American country schools, writes that the schoolhouse "was the social centre of the community, especially in remote areas. All groups met there."

"Rural people knew, however instinctively, that to lose their school meant to lose the focus of their community," Gulliford notes.

### Not necessarily nice

Not that the one-room school was necessarily such a wonderful place. Fred E.H. Schroeder, a professor at the University of Minnesota, Duluth, wrote a few years ago of the Sunny Crest School in Wisconsin, where he began his teaching career in 1952:

"Ill-lighted by three widely separated windows on each side, the crowded room reeked of kerosene, oil-mopped floors, chalk dust, perspiration, damp wool, and chlorine bleach that was poured into the pit of the attached privy at the rate of a gallon a day."

Still, a one-room schoolhouse has qualities that many Americans are turning to today. Schroeder cites "curricular integration, the personal attention to each pupil, the responsiveness to community values." Ralph Smith, dean of Brigham Young University's school of education, says that these remain in today's one-room schools.

"Many of these schools now have all the modern characteristics an urban school would have: computers, television, field trips, speakers, and the like," Smith says. "Plus they have peer tutoring, the upper grades teaching the lower, individualised instruction, and so on. I think they're better now than they ever have been."

Some of the best qualities of one-room schools can be seen



The entire student body and faculty of Tylerton School gather in the playground behind the school (National Geographic photo).

here in Tylerton, a community of about 150 residents separated from the other 350 residents of Smith Island by a two-mile channel and from the Maryland mainland by Tangier Sound.

Smith Islanders make their living by harvesting oysters and crabs from the fertile waters that surround them. They are a hardy, independent lot, named Evans, Tyler, Marshall, and Bradshaw, and they care about their schools; the current Tylerton School was built in 1974, replacing an older one-room facility dating to 1919.

### Posters and projectors

The school is 50 feet long, 22 feet wide. Light streams through the windows, and the walls are covered with drawings, photographs, posters, inspirational mottoes, and the

work of pupils. There are motion-picture and slide projectors, a large television set, a photocopier, a mimeograph machine. A partition divides the area used mostly by upper-grade children from that used by primary-grade pupils.

Presiding over the school is Alice Evans, "Miss Alice," a main-island native who arrives each morning on the school boat that takes Smith Island high schoolers to the mainland. Her school runs from kindergarten through sixth grade; seventh- and eighth-graders go to junior high in Ewell, across the channel.

There are no kindergartners this year, but there are two first-graders and two second-graders, mostly taught by the aide, "Miss Evelyn" Tyler; one fourth-grader; three fifth-graders; and two

sixth-graders. Many activities, such as reports on visits to elderly or ailing members of the community, involve older and younger children together; for other, such as reading, arithmetic, and science, the two groups are separated.

Because different grades sit side by side, confusion constantly threatens. Mrs. Evans may sit down to hear fourth-grader Melissa Tull read aloud, gently encouraging her, only to be politely interrupted by a question from fifth-grader Jamie Marshall, and again by sixth-grader Jason Tyler. Meanwhile, from beyond the partition can be heard the piping voices of the two first-graders, reading aloud with "Miss Evelyn."

"The one bad thing for me is that I'm run ragged," says Mrs. Evans.

On the other hand, she says, "the pluses far outweigh the minuses. They get a lot of individual attention. A lot of the things we do together, and that's good, too. Melissa, in fourth grade by herself, gets to work with the big guys in fifth and sixth grade. She hears what they're saying, and may be she's not afraid to voice her own opinion."

### Lots of attention

The amount of attention each child receives during the school day is striking. Every child, not just a few in larger schools, get a chance to read, to work on arithmetic at the blackboard, to ask and answer questions. If one pupil is having trouble with a particular subject, the teacher or her aide can take the time to help.

Best of all, though, a day at Tylerton School offers convincing proof that the children do, in fact, learn. One scene is memorable: Toward the end of the day, Evelyn Tyler gathers first-graders Andrew Marshall and Bryan Corbin together on the floor with second-graders Kristy Schoofstall and Craig Tyler, and asks Craig to read to the group while she goes off to prepare for the next day's field trip to the mainland.

For 20 minutes, Craig reads to his three attentive classmates. Only a pair of visitors seem surprised at either his reading ability or the others' attention. Everyone else in the one-room school takes them for granted.

## Nick Nolte — the star who steers away from trappings of Hollywood

By Ronald Clarke  
Reuters

MALIBU, California — Nick Nolte sits under a tree skewering baked fish on a fork in the 90-degree Fahrenheit heat and swapping jokes with the crew of his latest film, "Extreme Prejudice."

His air-conditioned trailer, status symbol of Hollywood stars on a film set, stays empty. "Hey, give us a cigarette," Nolte says to the man next to him as he pushes away his plate.

The tall, blond Nolte, dressed for his role in a brown Texas ranger uniform with a stetson hat, is relaxed during a break from filming a tense four-and-a-half-minute scene, one of the longest in the film.

Nolte, who at 43 still looks as though he was discovered on a California beach and who says his days of Hollywood hairtrains are behind him, is a serious actor who spent 14 years touring on the stage before he even bothered to come to Hollywood.

He is also a Hollywood star who steers away from the trappings of stardom.

Nolte, who knows most members of the big film crew camped out in the parched, dust-choked Santa Monica mountains on the outskirts of Los Angeles, stays in his ranger character as he talks.

There is a murmuring of a Texas accent, he speaks slowly and he holds himself upright as he walks across the set.

Fresh from a box office success in "Down and Out in Beverly Hills," Nolte says, "the worst thing that can happen to an actor is that he makes a film just for the money."

"The higher you get in the acting profession, the real value is that you find there are stories you want to tell that you can tell."

"For me, the whole fun of a role is the amount of research I can put into it."

For his role of Jack Benteen, a third-generation Texas ranger who tries to use his upbringing in the traditions of the old west to fight multi-million-dollar drug trafficking in "Extreme Prejudice," Nolte spent time with a real-life ranger.

"We went over the 400 square miles of territory he patrols and talked to the sheriffs of small



Nick Nolte with his wife whom he nicknamed Legs

towns in that territory," Nolte said. "He showed me how he works."

"I use a little bit of him in my part, his style. You know, there are only 94 Texas rangers left to help keep order in the state and they still keep up the ethics of the 1850s," he said.

The rangers, merged several years ago into the state highway patrol, began as a mounted fighting force during the Texas revolution in the 1830s and fought Indians, cattle rustlers and outlaws along the Rio Grande.

Nolte also watched old westerns starring John Wayne and Gary Cooper to prepare for his role. "I didn't want to try to imitate them, but I wanted to see how they held themselves, how they dealt in films with right and wrong," he said.

"You know, when you have seen films all your life, there are a lot of old actors who creep into your work," Nolte reflected. "I have looked at films I have done and said, 'that's just like so-and-so in such-and-such a film,' and I didn't realise it at the time."

Before he made the film version of John Steinbeck's "Cannery Row," Nolte hung out with a marine biologist — his role — and even slept on the set of the marine laboratory.

Before working with comedian Eddie Murphy in "48 hours," in

which Murphy played a convict let out of jail to help the police and Nolte played a detective, he mixed with San Francisco detectives.

Nolte, who had a son born to his third wife, Rebecca, during the making of "Extreme Prejudice," said he was much quieter now than in his early days in Hollywood.

"This is simply because the body can't take it," he said. "You have to slow down. It's the ageing process."

"I've got through several films so I'm not going to die on the set. The old energy was really based on fear and so one threw some drinks back."

"But I still sip now and again," he added with a laugh.

Nolte, a college football star before he became an actor, said he deliberately avoided New York and Hollywood at first. "I didn't want to be one of eight million guys standing in line for three jobs," he said. "And I never thought there was any value in carrying a spear on a stage."

"There were roles I wanted to play," he said. "There was 'Luther' and 'Death of a Salesman' and I wanted to be in them, no matter where."

Nolte finally came to Hollywood because William Inge had postponed the opening of his play "The Last Pad" in Los Angeles until Nolte was available.

## Aouita, Donkova winners in Grand Prix track

**ROME (R) — Versatile Moroccan Said Aouita and Bulgaria's electrifying 100 metres hurdler Yordanka Donkova clinched the men's and women's overall titles respectively in the Grand Prix athletics final.**

Aouita rose from his sick bed to win the men's 5,000 metres while Donkova, who has broken the world record three times this year, edged compatriot Ginka Zagorcheva to win in 12.47 seconds.

Aouita, the Olympic champion and world record holder, was reported to be suffering from a fever and high temperature and there was some doubt about his participation in the final competition of the 16-meeting Grand Prix circuit.

But the 25-year-old Moroccan decided to compete and gain some measure of compensation for the disappointment of his five unsuccessful world record attempts this year.

He showed no sign of illness to run a well-judged race, with a withering final sprint which proved too much for local hero Stefano Mei, the European 10,000 metres champion. Aouita's time of 13 minutes 13.13

seconds was more than a second faster than the Italian.

Any aspirations Donkova may have had to further reduce her world record of 12.26 disappeared when the Rome weather suddenly changed overnight with heavy rain soaking the track during the day. The rain mercifully stopped before the meeting started but conditions were unseasonably cool, ruling against any realistic attempts on world marks.

Donkova's closest rival for the overall title, Romanian Maricica Puica, lost her chance of taking the \$25,000 first prize when she was beaten in to second place in the 1,500 metres by Soviet Tatiana Samoylenko.

The chief excitement in the field competitions came from Soviet Igor Paklin who made two unsuccessful attempts to improve his own men's world record of 2.41 metres.

Briton Peter Elliott gave one of the best performances of his

career when he snatched the men's 800 metres from Venezuelan Willie Wuycke and American Earl Jones.

Elliott, who has been overshadowed by his great middle distance running compatriots Sebastian Coe and Steve Cram, changed his usual tactic of taking the lead from the gun and instead was content to stay in the middle of the pack.

Then, as Wuycke and Jones fought neck and neck down the straight, Elliott cheekily sprinted through on the inside to seize victory in one minute 46.91 seconds.

### Andries retains title

**LONDON (AP) — Britain's Dennis Andries retained his World Boxing Council light heavyweight title when he stopped countryman Tony Sibson in the ninth round of their scheduled 12-round contest.**

The 32-year-old defending champion was well ahead on points when he floored the 28-year-old challenger three times in the ninth.

## SPORTS IN BRIEF

### Sino-American team arrives safely

**PEKING (AP) — The members of a Sino-American rafting expedition have arrived a riverside village more than two weeks after they abandoned their damaged rafts along one of the most remote stretches of the Yangtze River. Expedition member Paul Sharpe said, in a telephone interview, the team, trying to be the first to raft down some of the most turbulent upper reaches of China's longest river, arrived in Batang in Sichuan Province Thursday evening.**

### McRae leads in Manx Rally

**DOUGLAS, Isle of Man (AP) — Scotland's Jimmy McRae, driving a Rothmans MG Metro 6R4, held a slender lead Thursday over local favourite Tony Pond after two stages of the Manx Rally, the final stage of the Shell Oils RAC Open Rally Championship. The 112 participants face 410 kilometres of competitive rallying over 30 stages. Any one of three drivers can clinch the title. Current overall leader Mark Lovell, in a Ford RS200, was in third place Thursday, with Welshman David Llewellyn fourth.**

### Graf advances in Pacific Open

**TOKYO (AP) — Top-seeded Steffi Graf of West Germany, displaying speed and powerful strokes, beat Akiko Kijimuta of Japan 6-1, 6-2 Thursday and advanced to the quarterfinals of the \$300,000 Pan Pacific Open Tennis Tournament. Playing before 1,300 spectators at the Yoyogi Gymnasium in downtown Tokyo, the 17-year-old Graf, third in the Women's International Tennis Association rankings, overpowered the 18-year-old Kijimuta, winner of the 1986 Japan championships, in 59 minutes.**

## France and Belgium held to draws

**LONDON (AP) — France and Belgium, who reached the semifinals at the World Cup in Mexico last June, were both held to draws in their first qualifying matches for the 1988 European Soccer Championship.**

France, the defending champion, was held 0-0 in Reykjavik by Iceland while the Belgians conceded a last-minute penalty in a 2-2 draw against the Republic of Ireland.

Two other qualifying games on Wednesday also finished even. Finland and Wales drew 1-1 in Helsinki while Scotland's match with Bulgaria in Glasgow ended goalless.

Romania were the night's only winners in the competition, trouncing Austria 4-0 in Bucharest with a second-half goal blitz.

France, rebuilding under coach Henri Michel following the retirement of several long-serving players, had to work hard in Reykjavik to take a point in its opening Group Three qualifying match.

Iceland, with star forward Arnor Gudjohnsen of Anderlecht looking threatening, had the better of the first half in a match of few opportunities.

Belgium, favourite to win Group Seven, twice took the lead at the Heysel Stadium in Brussels

but was pegged back each time by a determined and spirited Irish team under new manager Jack Charlton.

Nico Claesen opened the score in the 14th minute but four minutes later, Frank Stapleton levelled.

Midfield ace Enzo Scifo put the Belgians back in front with 20 minutes to go but the Irish, who always looked threatening with long crosses, stunned the crowd with another equaliser in the last minute.

"It's a great result after battling all the way," said Charlton. "The way we played, we did not deserve to lose."

But his Belgian counterpart, Guy Thys, who masterminded his team's great run through the World Cup, disagreed.

"To be within 40 seconds of victory is hard to take," Thys said. "I'm disappointed in the result but not the way we played."

In the night's other Group Seven match, Scotland began its European Championship campaign the same way it ended its World Cup challenge — with a 0-0 draw.

The Scot's notorious goal famine continued in a lacklustre, unimaginative performance that seldom looked like giving new manager Andy Roxburgh a winning start.

A new-look Bulgaria, with only six of the squad that played so negatively in Mexico, fully deserved a point with a slick, entertaining showing.

Not even the second-half appearance of the veteran Kenny Dalglish could inspire the Scots.

Wales, which just missed qualifying for the last European Championships, began its new challenge with a confidence-boosting 1-1 draw in Helsinki, both goals coming from corners.

Finland took the lead after just 10 minutes through Ari Hjemt but Wales, without star goalkeeper Neville Southall and striker Mark Hughes — one injured, the other suspended — hit back to earn a point midway through the second half when substitute Neil Slater swept home a shot that struck the underside of the bar.

Ian Rush, Wales' £3 million striker, was well policed by the Finnish defence but manager Mike England was happy with a point.

"We have our next two games at home and have to win them to put pressure on Denmark and Czechoslovakia," he said. Romania opened its account in Group One with a goal spree in Bucharest against Austria, which crumbled after halftime.

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Consisting of two bedrooms, salon, dining room, L-shaped sitting room, two bathrooms, large kitchen and two glassed-in verandas with central heating. Apartment area 185 square metres. The building consists of five apartments.

Location: Sixth Circle, Jabal Amman, near San Rock Hotel.

Tel: 09/801577 - 813577

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For detailed information please call at Haya Arts Centre

Registration starts from today.

**HAYA ARTS CENTRE WOULD LIKE TO ANNOUNCE**

The commencement of ballet and jazz classes, for all ages, as of the 1st of October 1986. Students will be trained according to the style of the Royal Academy of Dancing, patroned by Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth II.

The teacher, Rania Kamhawi, qualified as an R.A.D. teacher and is an associate of the Imperial Society of Dancing.

A meeting is to be held in Haya Arts Centre on Sunday 14th of September at 4.30 p.m., to discuss further enquiries.

**THE HAYA ARTS CENTRE**

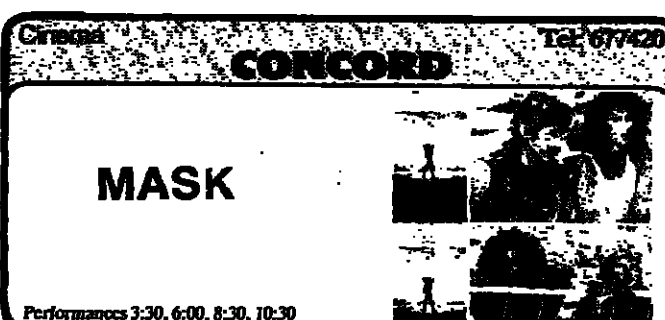
Announces a ceramics course FOR ADULTS commencing September 15th for one month. The sessions are from 4.00 p.m. to 6.30 p.m. on Saturday, Monday, and Wednesday.

Registration should be made before September 15. Fee JD 50.



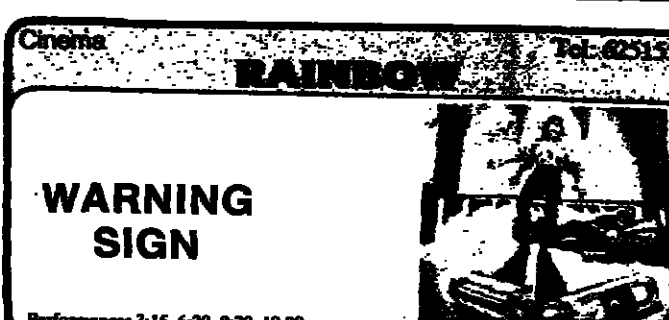
**MAN HUNT**

Performances 12:15, 3:00, 5:00, 9:45



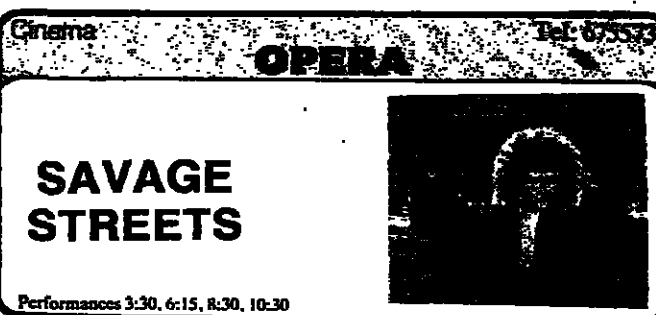
**MASK**

Performances 3:30, 6:00, 8:30, 10:30



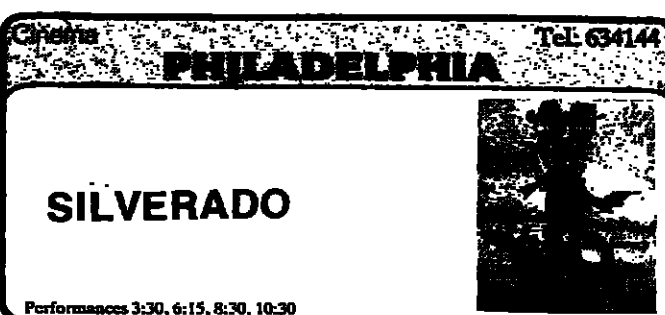
**WARNING SIGN**

Performances 3:15, 6:30, 8:30, 10:30



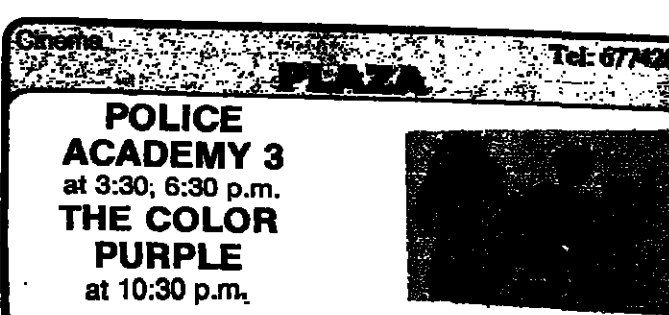
**SAVAGE STREETS**

Performances 3:30, 6:15, 8:30, 10:30



**SILVERADO**

Performances 3:30, 6:15, 8:30, 10:30



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# Worldwide stock prices post record losses

The fall in London followed one of the biggest stock losses in history Thursday on Wall Street. Then the Japanese market caught the selling fever and at one point in the Tokyo Friday's trading the stock market average there tumbled a record 621.98 points to 17,338.89.

to give business courses in school and add psychology and philosophy to the curriculum in order to understand others better.

1. *Journal of the American Medical Association*, 1997; 277: 1033-1036.

WOULDN'T YOU WEAR A T-SHIRT WITH MY PICTURE ON IT?

I CAN'T STAND IT..

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**"It's our very best diet pill.  
Swallowing it uses up 1500 calories!"**

**Answer:** What a mean guy who would steal candy from a baby is—A HEEL WITHOUT A "SOUL"



# U.S. hits tactical missile in successful 'pre-SDI' test

WASHINGTON (R) — The United States army has successfully intercepted and destroyed a ballistic missile in a "pre-Star Wars" test which could have major short-term defence implications for Western Europe, an army spokesman said.

A U.S. Patriot anti-aircraft missile intercepted an American Lance battlefield ballistic missile in flight in a test at the White Sands, New Mexico, missile range, the spokesman said.

"It was part of an examination of potential near-term options available to the United States and its allies to defend effectively against the Soviet tactical ballistic missile threat" to Western Europe, the spokesman said Thursday.

The United States "Star Wars" space-based defence research programme, officially known as the Strategic Defence Initiative (SDI), is aimed at knocking out Soviet missiles in space, but it is seen as being a long way from fruition and in the meantime the Pentagon has been looking for an interim defence system.

The Patriot has a range of 105 kilometres and was previously considered strictly an anti-aircraft weapon. The Lance is a surface-to-surface battlefield missile with a range of 120

kilometres.

The army spokesman said the United States and its allies currently have no defence against Soviet short and medium-range missiles which can carry nuclear, chemical or conventional warheads into NATO countries.

"Today's flight test effectively demonstrated that, with modifications, the Patriot air defence system offers good potential as a defence against conventional, tactical ballistic missiles as well as advanced aircraft," the army said.

The Pentagon announced earlier Thursday that a highly complex and successful Star Wars space tracking experiment carried out last week showed the United States was fully capable of developing a defence against attacking Soviet Inter-Continental Ballistic Missiles (ICBMs).

The test, using sensors aboard two satellites to find and measure heat from rocket engines was "the most complex command and

control mission the United States has ever undertaken," Air Force Lt. Gen. James Abrahamson told reporters.

Gen. Abrahamson, who heads the SDI programme, said that last Friday the United States launched a Delta rocket carrying two satellites from Cape Canaveral, Florida. It was the first successful U.S. satellite launch since the Challenger space Shuttle disaster last January.

Less than three hours after deployment the satellites successfully monitored each other from 120 miles (193 kilometres) distance in space, spied on another U.S. rocket launch and finally manoeuvred towards each other and collided — sending data to earth all along the way.

"The sensors which collected vital information in the final stages of their collision, course worked even beyond the point that we had hoped," said Air Force Col. Mike Rendine.

Gen. Abrahamson and Col. Rendine held a Pentagon briefing, complete with film clips and charts, telling reporters that 36 ground-based radars, 31 satellite links and more than a million lines of special computer code were used in the experiment.

Gen. Abrahamson stressed that

Friday's experiment, which also involved the space monitoring of a solid-fuel Ariet rocket launched from White Sands missile range, did not involve the test of an actual weapon.

"We are doing everything we can to do it," these people who say we can't do it are full of hogwash," Gen. Abrahamson added, lashing out at critics of President Reagan's Strategic Defence Initiative.

"We have always said from the beginning that we are interested in destroying an SS-18 (The Soviet Union's biggest land-based missile), a submarine-launched missile, an SS-20 (medium-range missile) early in the boost phase," Gen. Abrahamson said.

He said the top-secret material which is still being recovered from the monitors will help give U.S. researchers a better idea of what a rocket "plume" looks like and how to develop a target-seeking "eye" for a small anti-missile rocket being developed to store in space.

"We had to be able to measure up close and in several frequencies and to do it rapidly," Gen. Abrahamson said.

"This was an unqualified success."

## Youths attack police after Bristol raids

BRISTOL, England (R) — Gangs of youths hurled stones and petrol bombs at police in Bristol after a wave of police raids to stamp out drug dealing, robberies and illegal drinking and gambling.

Hundreds of police, many in riot gear, Thursday night patrolled the St. Paul's district of the Western English city, scene of serious rioting in 1980.

Police said they made 75 arrests during raids on 12 sites Thursday, including a cafe where a raid to stop drug dealing and illegal drinking triggered the riots six years ago.

Nine police officers and at least five other people were hurt when gangs of youths attacked motor vehicles and threw petrol bombs and stones, a spokesman told Reuters.

One gang beat up two motorists after stopping their car and a policeman had a leg broken in an attack on his vehicle. Three journalists were also hurt, two hit by baseball bats.

Police said 600 officers took part in Thursday's operation which followed a rapidly rise in the robbery rate and knife attacks on police officers in recent weeks.

One of the places raided was the Black and White Cafe. Some 50 people were seriously hurt in April 1980 in rioting which followed a raid there to halt liquor licence violations and drug peddling.

## Thatcher's Norway visit marred by riots, discord

OSLO (R) — British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher's visit to Norway, already marked by discord over oil production and acid rain, has been further marred by some of the worst rioting in this country for years.

About 1,500 demonstrators representing more than 20 environmental, anti-apartheid and pro-Irish Republican groups broke into the courtyard of Akershus Castle Thursday night as Mrs. Thatcher was due to attend a state banquet there.

The clashes were the worst in Norway since anti-Vietnam war demonstrations during the 1960s.

Government ministers and foreign diplomats made their way to the banquet, coughing and spluttering, as police fired tear gas and baton-charged the crowd. The banquet finally began 45 minutes late.

Witnesses said only a handful of

police guarded the castle gate, and the police admitted the demonstration took them by surprise even though they were warned of it in advance.

Mrs. Thatcher, the first British government leader to visit Norway for more than 25 years, flew to the Arctic circle Thursday to meet Western Europe's only other woman prime minister, Gro Harlem Brundtland.

The British prime minister was greeted by noisy demonstrations when she returned from a visit to a naval base where she underlined British support for Norway's role in guarding NATO's northern flank.

She also heard some barbed remarks from Ms. Brundtland, who in lunch and dinner speeches pointed out differences between the two countries over South Africa, oil production policy and environmental pollution.

## Sri Lankan army stepping up attacks, Tamils say

MAIDRAS, India (AP) — A Tamil rebel coalition on Friday accused the Sri Lankan army of stepping up attacks against Tamils and it threatened coordinated retaliation.

V. Balakumar, spokesman for the Eelam National Liberation Front, said the Sinhalese-dominated government in Sri Lanka was "deliberately turning towards a military option" despite its calls for a negotiated settlement.

He accused the army of

stepping up arrests of Tamil civilians and of "indiscriminate violence" in Sri Lanka's eastern province.

"If this attitude continues, we will be forced to hit back," he said from the group's exile headquarters in southern India. "There will be coordination among all the liberation groups now."

Sri Lanka security forces have reported killing about a dozen Tamil guerrillas encountered by patrols in the past week.

## Court reopens Aquino murder trial

MANILA (R) — The Philippine supreme court Friday ordered a new trial for former military chief Gen. Fabian Ver and 25 other people acquitted in December of involvement in the murder of Benigno Aquino, husband of President Corazon Aquino.

In a majority decision, the court upheld the findings of an official commission which reported in July that deposed President Ferdinand Marcos influenced the

outcome of the lower court trial of the 26 men.

"Sufficient evidence has been ventilated to show a scripted and predetermined manner of handling and disposing of the Aquino murder case as stage-managed," the court said in a 49-page resolution.

Defence lawyers opposed reopening of the case on grounds of double jeopardy — that an accused found innocent could not

be tried again for the same offence.

No date was set for a new trial. Sen. Aquino was murdered at Manila airport on Aug. 21, 1983 when he returned home from self-exile in the United States. The killing led to a civilian-backed military revolt in February when Marcos and Ver fled to the United States and Corazon Aquino became president.

## Thai commander pledges no coups

BANGKOK (R) — Gen. Chaovalit Yongchaiyuth, chief of Thailand's politically powerful army, has promised there will be no coups as long as he is in the job.

Soldiers have carried out or attempted 15 coups since Thailand became a parliamentary democracy in 1932. But Gen. Chaovalit told the Foreign Correspondents Club of Thailand Thursday night: "The army must get out of politics."

He said: "We will not do what we did before."

The general said he had rejected calls — he did not say from whom — for an army takeover when parliament was dissolved last May amid a vote-buying scandal.

Gen. Chaovalit, nicknamed "Big Tiny", denies he is a force behind the political scenes although many Thais believe he is building a power base to step into premiership.

"I'm concerned that people say I'm thinking of becoming the 18th prime minister. That worries me because I've no thoughts like that at all," he said.

Gen. Chaovalit, who is regarded as one of the politically shrewdest men to be Thailand's army chief, did not say that the person who succeeds Prem Tinsulanonda as prime minister will in fact be the 17th in the post.

He said he was positive the country's parliamentary system was sound and getting better and added that the army's duty was to be a stabilising force for the government.

Gen. Chaovalit, an architect of counter-insurgency policy, said the army's main concern was internal security and that he was worried political and economic inequality could lead to a resurgence of the shattered Communist Party of Thailand (CPT).

The CPT's fighting strength has dwindled from 12,000 in 1976 to fewer than 1,000 because of internal rifts, withdrawal of Chinese support and government amnesty programmes.

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## Amnesty reports torture in Kampuchea

BANGKOK, Thailand (AP) — Amnesty International has accused the Vietnamese-backed government in Kampuchea of torturing political prisoners to make them confess to supporting resistance groups.

The human-rights group said in a report released this week that it has "extensive information that political prisoners have been subject to cruel, inhuman or degrading conditions of confinement" while imprisoned without charge or trial.

A considerable number of political prisoners are reported to have died in custody as a result of torture and their conditions of imprisonment," the four-page report said. Vietnamese advisers have participated in the assaults, it said.

The London-based organisation said Kampuchean authorities have not responded to requests to discuss the allegations. The Phnom Penh government, headed by President Heng Samrin, was installed in January 1979 by Vietnamese forces that invaded and occupied the country.

Vietnam maintains extensive control over the government, and keeps an estimated 140,000 troops in Kampuchea to battle three main guerrilla groups: the Khmer Rouge, the Khmer People's National Liberation Front and Prince Norodom Sihanouk's forces.

The Phnom Penh government has contended that conditions have vastly improved since the days of the Khmer Rouge, who killed hundreds of thousands of people from 1975 until they were ousted by the Vietnamese.

The report also accused the resistance groups of executions, holding political prisoners without charge or trial, and subjecting prisoners to "cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment sometimes resulting in death."

It said suspected resistance sympathisers were the prisoners most likely to be tortured by the Phnom Penh authorities. Other victims include those who try to flee the country, or who criticise the government or the role of the Vietnamese, the report said.

Amnesty International said its information came from former torture victims or fellow prisoners

who witnessed the torture, friends and relatives of victims, and former officials of the Phnom Penh government.

"Most commonly cited are lengthy and repeated beatings and whippings," the report said. "Sometimes, it is said, several interrogators beat and whip a prisoner at the same time."

Victims may be blindfolded and hung upside down from the ceiling with ropes during these assaults, it said. In addition, victims have reported near-suffocation with plastic bags, application of electric shocks in ears or on eyes, extended exposure to hot sun, and the insertion of nails to the bones.

Suspects have been threatened with death and subjected to mock executions, the report said.

The report said torture sessions have been carried out in centres run by the Ministry of Interior and subordinate civil police forces, and include the Central Prison, generally known as T3, in Phnom Penh.

The report said other torture victims were held in military jails, or in centres run exclusively by Vietnamese.

## Sarney proposes nuclear-free Atlantic

WASHINGTON (R) — Brazil's President Jose Sarney ended a two-day state visit to Washington by disclosing to the Organisation of American States (OAS) a Brazilian proposal that the South Atlantic should become a nuclear-free zone.

In a speech to the OAS Thursday, Mr. Sarney described the proposal as "an effort to preserve that area as one of peace and cooperation among the coastal countries."

But more importantly, Mr. Sarney said, the proposal for the denuclearisation of the South Atlantic, between Africa and Latin America, was aimed at keeping it "free from conflicts originating in other parts of the world and strategic purposes alien to our own."

Mr. Sarney, who in March 1985 became Brazil's first civilian

president in 21 years, said the proposal had been made in the United Nations.

But Brazilian diplomats told Reuters that the proposal would be made at the U.N. General Assembly by Brazil's Foreign Minister Roberto De Arcey Sodre later this month.

Mr. Sarney also briefly mentioned the proposal in a speech Thursday to a joint session of the U.S. Congress, and although he gave no details, he compared it to the 1967 Treaty of Tlatelolco that bans nuclear weapons in Latin America and the Caribbean.

Diplomatic sources said the proposal, which was endorsed by Argentina, was the result of the 1982 war between Great Britain and Argentina over the Falkland Islands and the concern of Latin American governments at the

time about the possibility of the use of nuclear weapons in the conflict.

"The reason for the proposal is the grave conflict of 1982 and its derivations," said a senior Brazilian diplomat. He did not elaborate.

The sources said Brazil, which has close ties with Angola and Mozambique and other African nations, also is concerned about conflicts between South Africa and its neighbours and the potential for East-West conflict in the region.

Mr. Sarney left Washington Friday for New York where he will confer with U.N. Secretary-General Javier Perez de Cuellar and speak to leaders of U.S. corporations with investments in Brazil, before returning to Brasilia on Saturday.

## U.S. blamed for jeopardising U.N.

UNITED NATIONS (AP) — Secretary-General Javier Perez de Cuellar said Thursday the United States is endangering the United Nations by withholding assessed contributions.

In his annual report to the General Assembly, which opens next Tuesday, Mr. Perez de Cuellar said, "it is not yet clear whether the United Nations will remain solvent throughout the remainder of the year."

With reserves already depleted, he said, "the very operation of the

United Nations has been placed in jeopardy... with the likelihood of the withholding by the principal contributing state of a substantial portion of its assessed contribution to the regular budget."

He was referring to cuts in U.S. support for the United Nations mandated by the U.S. Congress which may amount to nearly 10 per cent of the U.N. budget. The United States is the largest donor, assessed 25 per cent of the \$840 million budget in 1986.

Under the U.N. charter, which it signed as a treaty, the United States is obliged to pay the assessed amount.

The U.S. withholding could cripple the world body, Mr. Perez de Cuellar said.

Addressing the problems which congressmen have cited as the reasons for the cuts in U.S. contributions, Mr. Perez de Cuellar said a re-examination of structure, staff and procedures in the U.N. bureaucracy is under way.

## Expelled French priest denies Chilean accusation

RIO DE JANEIRO, Brazil (AP) — One of three French priests expelled from Chile has vehemently denied accusations that he encouraged acts of violence against the state.

The Rev. Pierre Dubois, who was expelled Thursday, also claimed he had been a victim of police brutality.

"After the police arrested me on Monday they took me back to the station where I was hit in the face five times," Rev. Dubois said at Rio Airport where he, the Rev. Daniel Carutene and the Rev. Jaime Lautelot awaited a connecting flight to Paris.

The three Catholic priests were

among 44 people arrested since Chile declared a state of emergency Monday. The government said those arrested had "promoted, justified, or created the conditions for violent actions and subversion against the state."

These accusations are completely false," said Rev. Dubois, 55, who has worked in Chile since 1963. "I am completely against the use of violence. It is not an efficient means of achieving the return, to democracy (to Chile)."

The priests said they had not been ill-treated after they reached the barracks where they were held for four days.

## Geldof among 99 Nobel Prize favourites

OSLO (R) — President Ronald Reagan, South African nationalist Nelson and Winnie Mandela and Irish rock star Bob Geldof are among 99 candidates for the 1986 Nobel Peace Prize, the Norwegian News Agency NTB has reported.

It said New Zealand's Prime Minister David Lange, Nazi-hunter Beata Klarsfeld, the International Olympic Committee and the International Scout Movement were also among the candidates.

Murdered Swedish Prime Minister Olof Palme has also been nominated but the committee that awards the prize annually said after he was assassinated in February that he was ineligible because the prize cannot be awarded posthumously.

Former United Nations Secretary-General Dag Hammarskjöld, also a Swede, is the only other person to have received the award posthumously and the Nobel committee has changed its rules since then.

Geldof, the man behind last year's Band Aid and Live Aid pop record and concerts that raised huge sums of money for African famine relief, has emerged as the popular favourite for the 1986 award.

The Nobel Institute does not publish the names of candidates for the peace prize. Ninety-nine individuals or organisations were also nominated last year and several of last year's candidates have been nominated again.

The prize, initiated by the Swedish inventor of dynamite, Alfred Nobel, is awarded for significant contributions to peace and is presented every year on Dec. 10 in Oslo, the anniversary of Nobel's death.

In Stockholm, where five other Nobel prizes are awarded, sources at the Swedish Academy of Sciences said the Nobel Chemistry and Physics awards will be announced on Oct. 15. Sweden also awards economics, medicine and literature prizes.

Sources at Stockholm's Karolinska Institute, which presents the Nobel Medicine Prize, said the award would be announced on Oct. 13.

### GOREN BRIDGE

BY CHARLES GOREN AND OMAR SHARIF  
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MAKE SURE YOU GET YOURS

North-South vulnerable. South deals.

<p><b>NORTH</b></p> <p>♠ Q J 10</p> <p>♥ K 10 9</p> <p>♦ 7</p> <p>♣ K 10 6 4 2</p>	<p><b>EAST</b></p> <p>♠ A 7 6 5</p> <p>♥ A Q</p> <p>♦ 8 4 2</p> <p>♣ A 7</p>
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**WEST**

♠ 9 8 4 2

♥ 5 3 2

♦ A K 5 3

♣ A 7

**SOUTH**

♠ K 3

♥ J 8 7 6 4

♦ A K Q 10 9

♣ 8

The bidding:

South	West	North	East
1♥	Pass	2♠	Pass
2♥	Pass	3♥	Pass
3♠	Pass	4♥	Pass

Opening lead: Nine of ♠

On every hand your side is due a certain number of tricks. It is up to you to make sure you get them. Cover the West and South hands with your thumbs and decide how you would defend as East: after partner leads the nine of spades against South's four heart contract.

South bid out his shape after receiving a two-over-one response from his partner. North decided that his heart honors and singleton diamond would offer good play for ten tricks; that is debatable, since



## 'Messiah' to appear in 1988

TEL AVIV (AP) — An ultra-orthodox rabbi has predicted the Jewish Messiah will appear in 1988, a daily newspaper has reported. Rabbi Moshe Hirsch, a leader of the anti-Zionist Neturei Karta sect, has said the Messiah will appear in the year 5749 of the Jewish calendar, Yodiot Ahronot said. Neturei Karta members refuse to recognise Israel because they believe the Jewish state should not be formed until the Messiah appears. The Jewish calendar is written in letters, not numbers, and the year 5749 is represented by the Hebrew word "Tishbach," which means "you shall be joyous." Hirsch said this is one of the signs that the Messiah's coming is imminent. He said his prediction is also based on passages from the biblical Book of Daniel, the newspaper reported. Two years ago, ultra-orthodox Jews and students of the Jewish mystical books predicted world-wide catastrophes and possible global destruction, based on the translation of the year "tishbach," which means "there will be destruction." They also predicted the Messiah would appear in 1988 and saw the destruction of much of the world as a necessary preliminary to his coming.

## Senator Garn gives kidney to daughter

WASHINGTON (AP) — Doctors have transplanted a kidney of U.S. Senator Jake Garn, the only senator to fly on the space shuttle, into his daughter. "The best of our expectations has been met and everyone is fine," said Dr. Baird Helfrich, after transplanting Sen. Garn's left kidney into his daughter, Susan Rhac Garn Home, 27. Mrs. Home suffers from progressive kidney failure due to diabetes. Doctors said the surgery was performed in adjacent operating rooms with simultaneous procedures to remove Sen. Garn's kidney and implant it in Mrs. Home. The surgery lasted a total of almost six hours. Dr. Ian J. Spence removed the kidney and Helfrich implanted it in Mrs. Home. The doctors said both patients would likely remain in Georgetown University Hospital about a week. Mrs. Home could stay longer if her body starts to reject the new kidney, doctors said. There is a 60 per cent chance of that happening, Helfrich said, but generally the rejection is successfully treated with drugs.

## Armed FBI agent held in Philippines

MANILA (R) — An agent of the U.S. Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) was detained when he entered the Philippines with a gun and 150 bullets, the state-run Philippine News Agency said. It said a routine customs search discovered the bullets in a suitcase of the man who arrived on a commercial flight from the Pacific island of Guam. He had a .38 Smith and Wesson revolver that had been tucked in his trouser-leg and showed an FBI badge, the news agency said. It said Manila airport customs collector Alexander Padilla turned him over to the Philippine National Bureau of Investigation for questioning.

## Feudal customs cause lovers' suicide

PEKING (AP) — Four young people committed suicide and two others attempted to kill themselves in a rural community this summer after being frustrated in love by feudal marriage customs, the China Daily said Friday. The official English-language daily said the suicides took place between June 19 and July 19 in two villages in Changshan township, Anhui province, a poor, hilly area of central China. It said three men and one woman between the ages of 18 and 22 poisoned themselves when they could not free themselves from childhood marriage arrangements made by their parents. It said one young man named Yuan and his girlfriend killed themselves in a "Romeo and Juliet tragedy" after his parents threatened to disown him if he did not go ahead with a marriage arranged in his childhood. The report also quoted the Chinese Women Journal as saying that in another rural area, northern Hebei province, a local women's federation has succeeded in "liberating" 1,200 youngsters from childhood marriage bonds.

## Poland to free all political prisoners by Monday

WARSAW (R) — As Polish families Friday awaited the release of political prisoners under an amnesty, Communist authorities warned radical priests to give up politics or risk provoking further arrests.

State television reported Thursday night that all prisoners of conscience would be allowed home by Monday, making a total of 225 freed since a selective act of clemency began in July.

Among them will be former underground leaders of the banned Solidarity trade union. Zbigniew Bujak, Tadeusz Jedynek and Bogdan Borusewicz.

In an interview with the official PAP news agency, Interior Minister Gen. Czeslaw Kiszczak expressed doubts that the United States would react positively to the amnesty and denied that the move was made "to curry favour with the West."

But diplomatic sources said Western ambassadors were given an official briefing on the amnesty before it was made public and

understood that Poland was anxious to improve relations.

Gen. Kiszczak also noted that Poland's Roman Catholic Church had long called for the release of all political prisoners and said he hoped the church would react positively to the amnesty.

"There are, as is well known, some Catholic Churches in which de facto political activity, incompatible with the law, is being pursued behind the religious facade."

"Poland may become a country without non-criminal prisoners for good only if such churches as St. Brigid in Gdansk, St. Stanislaw Kostka in Warsaw, the church in Nowa Huta and a whole string of others return to purely religious activity," the general warned.

The Gdansk church he named is frequented by Solidarity leader Lech Walesa while thousands of people flock to hear strident anti-Communist sermons at St. Stanislaw Kostka where Father Jerzy Popieluszko preached until

his murder by security police in 1984.

Opposition sources said the police were Friday continuing interviews with known Solidarity sympathisers, pressing them to admit to and renounce their illegal activities to avoid prosecution.

Police talked to over 3,000 people Thursday. Illegal cells were broken up and printing materials seized, Gen. Kiszczak said.

Asked by PAP if the nationwide operation meant an end to the underground, Gen. Kiszczak replied "probably not yet."

"One cannot rule out that new illegal structures will be established... there are too many verbal and financial incentives flowing from the West for these endeavours not to bring any result," he added.

The majority of those leaving prison, especially "their leaders and die-hard activists" were not partners to a social accord with the authorities and were not